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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

## THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH at the close of the Session is not a document that will give much satisfaction at home or create much interest abroad. Singularly mean and meagre, it reflects the policy—or the no policy—of its framers. With the exception of the one topic of the war, it deals in small matters, with a magniloquence in ludicrous disproportion to their value; and concludes with a platitude in which it is exceedingly difficult to discover a meaning, and which, perhaps, has none. The whole document wears an air of jaded nonchalance, and signifies nothing, unless it be the weary satisfaction of the head of the Government and his various subordinates that, until February next, they are freed from inconvenient questioning—from a troublesome Opposition, and from all the nuisance of a Parliament.

As was to be expected, the peace which the Ministers, and not the Parliament or the people, have made, in conjunction with—or, more properly speaking, in subjection to—the Emperor of the French, receives emphatic mention. No more than justice is done to the Legislature when it is thanked for the loyalty and patriotism with which it voted the sums necessary to carry on the war with energy and vigour. But when the Ministers assert that the war had for its objects "matters of high European importance," and that those objects were "fully attained" by the Treaty of Peace, all Europe, and not Great Britain only, will wonder at the temerity which can thus trifle with the facts of yet unended history, or at the courtly complaisance which can disguise the well-known truth which it might be disagreeable to confess. The objects of the British Government may perhaps have been "fully" attained; for its objects, and those of France, appear to have been to do as little injury as possible to the great Power against which they reluctantly made war; to procrastinate the settlement of difficulties rather than put an end to them; and to adjourn to an indefinite period the consideration of all the mighty questions with which the heart of Europe is heaving. But the people of Great Britain had objects very different—objects which have not been fully attained, and which the present state of Europe but too surely proves are, and will be, unattainable until the rulers of Russia, Austria, and France are taught by the lessons of adversity—if not by those of wisdom and sound policy—to cease the propagandism of despotic principles at the bayonet's point, and to confine themselves to their own affairs and their own people.

The peace is yet young; but the proceedings of Russia on the shores of the Black Sea; her reconstruction of fortresses which can serve no purposes but those of future aggression against Turkey; the undisguised hostility and ill feeling with which Russian statesmen speak of England; the studied politeness and extreme deference which they show towards those of France, and especially towards the Emperor Napoleon; and the decline of English influence in every Court of Europe, except those of Portugal and Belgium, where Princes more or less intimately connected with the House of Saxe-Coburg sit upon the throne, are suggestive commentaries upon the Royal Speech. When the Ministers express a hope that "the benefits resulting from the peace will be extensive and permanent," and that the "asperities which inherently belong to conflict will give place to the confidence and good will with which a faithful execution of engagements will inspire those who have learned to respect each other as antagonists," Mr. Disraeli himself might borrow from them a pungent sarcasm upon the results of their diplomacy. That the Ministry did not intend to be sarcastic upon their own handiwork is a fact that lends significance to their admissions. How can Ministers, or any other persons who have sagacity enough to count ten upon their fingers, talk with any confidence of the permanence of peace when they look to Spain, and see that one of the earliest results of the leisure which the pacification has afforded to the ruler of the French is a justification, in the official pages of the *Moniteur*, emanating from no meaner a hand than that of the Emperor himself, of the cowardly and wicked treason of O'Donnell and the Queen of Spain, and the simultaneous march of a large French army to the Pyrenees? The Royal Speech makes no mention of these circumstances, or of Spanish affairs, though an unwarrantable intervention in that country on the part of France is not only probable in itself, but imminent from hour to hour. To talk of the continued peace of Europe under such circumstances, to say nothing of those of Italy, is either a studied mockery or an unintentional folly. Whichever it may be, conclusions will be drawn from it in other countries anything but creditable to the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston, and anything but satisfactory to those who do not desire that Great Britain should take second or third rank in Europe, instead of that first place which, since 1815, has been universally, even if grudgingly, accorded to it.

Passing to domestic politics, we find that the Royal Speech makes the most of the small legislation of the Session. In this respect the Ministers are quite right. They have not always had the intention to legislate; and when they have had the intention their best measures have been but too often thwarted by the apathy of the public, or by the obstruction of those who were interested in the continuance of abuses. The list of the measures which have been passed during the Session undoubtedly comprises many real ameliorations; and, although it may provoke a smile to read in a document of so high a character the allusion to such small matters as the County Courts, no one will deny that the Ministry would have accomplished greater things if the state of Parliamentary parties had allowed them the opportunity. For all the legislative failures of the Session the Ministry are not responsible. Much, if not the greater portion, of the blame is fairly attachable to the preoccupation of the public mind on the paramount question of the war,

to the too-nicely balanced state of parties in the House of Commons, and to the disinclination of that very fluctuating majority, which had no very decided opinions on any subject except the impropriety of a dissolution. Lord Palmerston, a wily tactician, knew his advantage;—and kept it. He forced into unwilling obedience a Parliament, the majority of whose members had too much regard for their own seats to out-vote too palpably and severely a Ministry that might have made such an appeal to the constituencies as would have consigned a full third of them to the useful seclusion of private life. The real complaint against the Ministry is—not that they have introduced too few bills—for the whole tendency of Ministerial men in our day is to over-legislate, to tamper with subjects of general concern, and to imitate the French, and other despots of the Continent, in regulating and controlling men's free actions in every possible way; but that they have not aided as they ought to have done the



A SKETCH IN MADRID.—GENERAL O'DONNELL, BEFORE THE COUP D'ETAT.—BY C. GUYS.





efforts of those whose desire was not to make new laws but to repeal old ones. The great task reserved for the Legislature of this country is to undo the bad work of previous Parliaments, and to allow scope to the national energies, too severely taxed and impeded by unwise restriction and interference. In this respect the Ministers deserve some credit for the part, small as it was, which they took in the amendment of our mercantile laws. But in other well-meant efforts to reform abuses, and remove restrictions, they have no other merit than that of intention—a merit small in any one, if no fruit be the result; and still smaller in a Government that has, or ought to have, the power to carry its intentions into effect.

In dismissing the Lords and Commons to their homes, her Majesty expressed her confidence "that they will promote, by their influence and example, in their several districts, that continued and progressive improvement which is the vital principle of the well-being of nations." Without stopping to inquire too curiously what improvement is meant—whether it be social or commercial, intellectual or physical, secular or religious—or what the members of either House can do in their individual capacity which they could not have done better in their collective capacity as the Legislature of the first nation in the world—we trust that no thunder-clap in Europe, prior to the ordinary period of their reassembling, will awaken them too rudely to the consciousness that, as a Legislature, they proved themselves—at a momentous period of European history—utterly unfitted for any higher function than that of holders of the national purse. As a Parliament, they neither made war nor peace, nor were asked a question on either until events which they could neither modify nor control had rendered their opinion of no value. If this country is to preserve her rank in Europe, she must bestir herself in time. In the hands of the present Parliament her influence has waned, and may, possibly, be extinguished. Where then will be our ships, our colonies, and our commerce? Ask Venice and Spain where their power and glory have gone;—and we shall get the answer.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### PROGRESS OF THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

So far as can be gathered from the most recent intelligence, the insurrection, instead of being nearly put down, as the Madrid journals have been pretending, is evidently spreading and assuming formidable proportions. The *Madrid Gazette* of the 25th July admits that "there are still several towns in the province of Granada in a state of insurrection;" but it professes to feel no uneasiness at the fact, which it attributes solely to the circumstance of the troops being without a leader, General Blanco having been "most unexpectedly" taken prisoner by the insurgents at Jaen. Private letters, however, put the affair in a very different light.

It appears that at Granada the National Guard, having obtained permission from the Captain-General to assemble, immediately assumed a hostile attitude. The troops sent against them "showed so much indecision"—that is the expression used by a party favourable to O'Donnell—that the Captain-General felt it necessary to "consent to an armistice of six days." In other words, he was constrained to allow the insurrection to organise itself. The National Guards put themselves in communication with various neighbouring localities, where risings took place, and General Blanco, who had been sent by Government to supersede the Captain-General on account of the "weakness" shown by the latter, was taken prisoner by the brothers Merino while attempting to reach his post. At Malaga the troops joined the National Guards, and, headed by the civil governor, made their *pronunciamento* against the *coup d'état*. It is, however, reported that all the officers above the rank of *chef de bataillon* withdrew from their men. The latest news represents Almeria and Jaen as still maintaining a hostile attitude.

Letters from Barcelona, of the 26th ult., received at Marseilles, state that General Zapatero held the town with a force of about 12,000 men, and that the streets had "nearly" resumed their ordinary appearance. The "greater part" of the factory operatives had returned to their work. Many, however, had "followed the insurgents," who have left town, and, joined by the peasantry, scour the country, having for their headquarters the mountains in the neighbourhood of Barcelona. This is exactly what was feared. At the date of the 26th it was stated in Barcelona that Saragossa, having received from various quarters detachments of regular troops which had "pronounced" against the Government, formed a stronghold of resistance. It was added that the peasants of Lower Aragon were still marching in large numbers to join the insurrection at Saragossa, just as those of Catalonia rallied around Barcelona. These accounts go to corroborate the statement as to the formidable numbers of General Falcon's forces made by the *Moniteur* a few days ago—a statement which it has never retracted, although it has published less authentic intelligence not easily reconcilable with it. It is quite clear by this time that the stories of General Falcon having fled, of General Dulce having opened fire on Saragossa several days ago, and of his being in a condition to cut off the supply of provisions to the insurgent garrison, were all inventions of O'Donnell's party.

A despatch from Barcelona, dated 29th July, says that, on the 28th, seventeen insurgents were shot for the assassination of Colonel Olivedo on the 19th.

### AMERICA.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Canada*, which arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last, and the United States mail steam-ship *Baltic*, which arrived on Wednesday, we have news from New York to the 19th ult., and from Halifax to the 18th. The newspapers are chiefly filled with reports of meetings relating to the contest for the Presidency. An important movement with reference to this question is in progress among the Germans. Recently, at a meeting of delegates of the German Turnverein Associations of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, held in Williamsburg, in which twenty-eight organisations were represented, it was reported that all the societies were in favour of the election of the Republican candidate to the Presidency. It appears that there are 60,000 members in the United States, but 7000 of these reside in the slave states. In New York and New Jersey they number 10,000, all of whom, with the exception of about 1000, are in favour of Fremont.

Intelligence from Kansas is interesting. The Territorial Legislature assembled at Topeka on the 4th ult.; and, when about proceeding to business, Colonel Sumner, accompanied by 200 dragoons, marched into the Representative Chamber, and, after an explanatory speech, ordered the members to disperse, which they did. He then proceeded to the Senate Chamber, where a similar proceeding took place with a like result.

On the 14th ult. the voting on the resolutions expelling Mr. Brooks for his brutal assault upon the Hon. Charles Sumner, and censuring Messrs. Edmondson and Keitt for their participation in the act, commenced. All the amendments and substitutes were rejected. Upon the resolution of expulsion the votes stood 121 for, to 95 against. Two-thirds not voting for the resolution, it was declared not adopted. After the result was declared, Mr. Brooks addressed the House at some length in his defence, and concluded by announcing that he had resigned his seat.

The trial of Mr. Herbert, member of the House from California, for the murder of Keating, was concluded on Saturday, the 12th ult., and the case submitted to the jury; but up to the evening of the 14th they had not agreed upon a verdict. It was the prevailing impression that Mr. Herbert would be acquitted.

The submarine telegraph cable for the New York, Newfoundland, and London Company, was laid between Cape Ray and Ashby Bay on the 11th ult., a distance of eighty-five miles, in fifteen hours, and messages are now transmitted from shore to shore. It is expected that

the cable connecting Newfoundland with Ireland will be laid during the ensuing year.

A telegraphic despatch from Baltimore of the 14th ult. states that C. T. Baker, A. C. Baptista, Carlos Labradada, and William Slabter, were arrested that morning, charged with being engaged in the slave trade. The schooner *C. F. Cole*, it was alleged, purchased and fitted out by them for the coast of Africa, had landed a cargo of slaves at Havannah, whence she returned to the Chesapeake Bay, where it was the intention to scuttle and abandon her, but she was taken up and brought into port, and the parties abovementioned arrested. Baptista is the Portuguese Consul at this port.

The election for President at Nicaragua took place on the 24th of June. The Government organ says that "whole districts went to the poll for General Walker, with only a few opposing votes. The official returns had not been made at the last dates from Granada; but there was no doubt that General Walker was elected by an overwhelming majority, the common people looking upon him as their deliverer from the oppression and injustice of the native leaders. The army of Walker had received large reinforcements, numbering now about 1800 men and two fine artillery companies, with six field-pieces."

Two frightful accidents had taken place two days before the departure of the mail. One was a railway collision, by which nearly 100 persons were killed. On the morning of the 17th ult. 1100 children of various ages started from Philadelphia, with their teachers and friends, for a picnic on grounds near the North Pennsylvania Railway, about twelve miles from the city. There was but one track, and the train, being unusually heavy, was detained beyond its time. The regular down passenger-train, instead of waiting at the turn-out, pushed on at full speed, and in rounding a curve the two trains came in collision. The two locomotives were locked together in one undistinguishable mass. Three of the cars on the excursion-train were ground to splinters, and the unhappy children crushed beneath the ruins. The next two cars were thrust forward over the ruins, and into this mass of broken iron, splintered wood, fire from the locomotive fell, igniting the whole. Then ensued a scene too horrible for description. The dead were charred and burnt so as to be beyond the recognition of their friends. The agonies of the dying were made more excruciating by suffocating smoke and heat, while the wounded and mangled, pinned by the firm masses which covered them, met a slow death by fire. The total number of victims by this wholesale slaughter is not yet ascertained, but it is supposed to exceed 100. The conductor whose recklessness caused this destruction put an end to his own life by arsenic. The other accident happened upon the Lakes on the same day. The steamer *Northern Indiana*, plying between Buffalo and Toledo, was burnt to the water's edge, with the loss of thirty or forty lives.

### POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IN CALIFORNIA.

According to the latest accounts from California, the peaceful revolution effected by the Vigilance Committee in favour of good order against bad or rather no government has been quite successful.

On the 4th of June Governor Johnson issued a proclamation declaring the city of San Francisco in a state of insurrection, and calling upon all persons subject to military duty in the third, fourth, and fifth military districts to hold themselves in readiness to do warlike service. The few who enrolled themselves as directed are said to have been nearly all friends and associates of the wretches punished by the Committee. Many of the organised military companies, disbanded, surrendered their arms, and positively refused to engage in any attack on the people. Meanwhile the Committee opened their books for recruits, and thousands hurried to join the organisation. Large quantities of arms kept coming, until 6000 muskets, thirty pieces of cannon, many small-arms, and abundant ammunition and infantry accoutrements were gathered to the rooms of the Committee. A regular system of military discipline was established; strong guards were mounted, and the whole force divided into ten regiments—all composed of the best men in the city. A strong breastwork of sandbags was built in the night-time in front of the Committee-rooms; a large bell was suspended on the roof of their buildings, to give instant alarm on the approach of danger; and several pieces of cannon were planted on the adjacent roofs, so as to command each street leading to the fortification. Finding his case desperate, Governor Johnson went to Benicia to obtain arms and the various projectiles of war from the United States' arsenal; but General Wool positively refused to accommodate "his Excellency," to his great annoyance and chagrin. He returned to Sacramento, much incensed, and convinced of the mysterious fact that a "mob" had possession of six thousand stand of arms and thirty pieces of cannon, which they had obtained without bloodshed, disturbance, or objection on the part of the owners.

On the 6th of June it was deemed best by the Vigilance Committee to dispose of their stock of captured infamy, consisting of six notorious individuals. Banishment was the sentence, and the culprits were marched to the dock and shipped to other lands. On the 9th the Vigilance Committee issued an address to the people of the State, in which they say:—

Those officers whose mistaken sense of duty leads them to array themselves against the determined action of the people, whose servants they have become, may be respected, while their errors may be regretted, but none can envy the future reflections of that man who, whether in the heat of malignant passion, or with the vain hope of preserving by violence a position obtained through fraud and bribery, seeks, under the colour of law, to enlist the outcasts of society as a hireling soldiery in the service of the State, or urges criminals, by hopes of plunder, to continue, at the cost of civil war, the reign of ballot-box stuffers, suborners of witnesses, and tamperers with the jury-box. The Committee of Vigilance believe that the people have entrusted to them the duty of gathering evidence, and, after due trial, expelling from the community those ruffians and assassins who have so long outraged the peace and good order of society, violated the ballot-box, overridden law, and thwarted justice. Beyond the duties incident to this we do not desire to interfere with the details of Government. We have spared, and shall spare, no effort to avoid bloodshed or civil war; but, undeterred by threats or opposing organisations, shall continue, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must, this work of reform, to which we have pledged our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

The Government forces have as yet made no hostile movement, though they have gone into camp near the city.

The most marvellous fact in connection with the Californian revolution is the silence of Congress regarding it. The Federal Government appears to be so deeply absorbed in the desperate struggle to make Kansas a slave state that it has no leisure to attend to minor questions.

### EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA.

The following despatch from General Sir W. Codrington was published on Wednesday evening in a supplement to the *London Gazette*:—

War Department, July 30.

Lord Panmure has received a despatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to his Lordship by General Sir William Codrington, K.C.B.:—

Constantinople, July 16.

My Lord,—Finding that all arrangements would be completed for evacuating the Crimea on the 12th instant, I wrote, the previous day, to the officer in command of the Russian troops, a Colonel of the Gendarmierie, at Kamiesch, that I should be ready to hand over the dockyard at Sebastopol and the port of Balaklava on that day.

Her Majesty's ship *Algiers* had entered the port of Balaklava on the 11th instant; the 56th Regiment embarked in that ship on the evening of the 11th; the only troops remaining were one wing of the 50th Regiment, which formed the guard of the town that night.

The following day, the 12th, at one p.m., all the remaining stores and establishments having been embarked, a company of the 50th was posted outside of the town to receive the Russian troops, and on their approach marched in with the Russian guard, composed of about fifty mounted Cossacks and a similar number of infantry Cossacks.

The usual form of salutes took place, the Russians placed sentries where they wished, and the four companies of the 50th marched on board the *Algiers*. I embarked with my personal staff at the same time.

Although the weather was unfavourable we were enabled to quit the harbour of Balaklava that evening.

Admiral Sir H. Stewart and Admiral Fremantle were at anchor outside the harbour; they weighed, and we all sailed for this place, where I arrived to-day.

I have, &c.

W. J. CODRINGTON, General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

**DELICATE ALLUSION.**—The "certain order of susceptibility" (in the article in the *Moniteur* on late events in Spain), a curious expression, of course alludes to the Queen of Spain's sister and the Duke of Montpensier, who, it may be remarked, have three daughters, but hitherto no male issue. Private letters from Madrid assert that M. de Turgot's secret or private agents have received stringent orders to watch the Duke and Duchess; and that attempts have been made to arouse Queen Isabella's jealousy with so much success, that similar and still more positive orders have been issued on this subject to the Spanish authorities at Seville, and other parts of Andalusia, where the Duke and Duchess have, or are supposed to have, numerous partisans.

## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is expected her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will arrive at Abergeldie, her Deeside residence, on the 11th inst.

The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, attended by Baron Kusebeck, leave Cambridge Cottage, Kew, about the middle of next week, for a tour in Switzerland; after which their Royal Highnesses go to Rumpenheim, the Duchess's chateau, near Frankfurt.

The Empress of Austria left her apartments for the first time since her accouchement on the 25th ult., and attended Divine service in the grand hall of the Castle of Luxemburg.

Lord Lyndhurst left town on Wednesday last for Folkestone, en route to Boulogne. The noble and learned Lord, after a brief sojourn there, proceeds to Dieppe.

The Emperor of Austria left Vienna on Tuesday last, with the Prince of Tuscany, for Aussig, whence he will proceed to Teplitz, where, it is asserted, he will shortly have an interview with the King of Prussia.

The Empress of Russia has given up going to the baths of Hapsal, having returned from Cronstadt to the Palace of Tsarkoe-Selo. She and the Emperor will make their solemn entrance into Moscow on the 22nd inst.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer arrived in Paris on Monday on his route to the East, where he is commissioned to arrange the government of the Wallachian and Moldavian provinces. He was attended by Captain Leycester Vernon, M.P.

Count Chreptowich, the new Russian Ambassador to England, is expected at Berlin this week on his route, and will stay a few days.

The King of Prussia has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on Princes Dolgorouki and Gortschakoff.

Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., entertained the parliamentary reporters of the principal London morning and evening papers at dinner last night, at the Trafalgar, Greenwich.—*Globe of Wednesday.*

Immediately after the marriage of the Archduke Charles Louis with the Princess Marguerite of Saxony he will be appointed Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

Count Rossi is spending the summer at Wilhelmsbad with his family. "His eldest daughter," says the *Augsburg Gazette*, "inherits the talents and charms of her mother: she is Henriette Sontag at eighteen."

The Marchioness of Ailesbury has constructed hot and cold baths for the use of the labourers and their families in the vicinity of her residence. Soap and towels are provided, and a cup of coffee afterwards given.

M. Caqué, die-sinker to the Emperor of the French, is at present employed in preparing a medal commemorative of the baptism of the Prince Imperial. The moment selected is that at which the Emperor, standing near the Empress, raises the Imperial infant aloft and presents it to the assembled multitude in Notre Dame.

The Hon. E. T. Yorke, M.P., brother of the Earl of Hardwicke, is named as not unlikely to be the successor of Mr. D. Waddington in the Chairmanship of the Eastern Counties Railway Company.

The Count de Morny, Ambassador from France to the Court of Russia, has arrived at Berlin, accompanied by a numerous suite. He was received at the station of the railway by the members of the French Embassy, and immediately proceeded in a state carriage to the hotel of the Ambassador, where he will remain some days.

The Lords of the Admiralty will, it is expected, shortly visit the Channel Islands.

The Emperor of Russia, by a ukase, dated the 18th, has given to the Archduke Leopold of Austria the regiment of Dragoons of Kasan; to the Grand Duchess Catharina Michelowna the regiment of Dragoons of Riga; a regiment of cavalry to Prince Alexander of Hesse; and another regiment to Count Osten-Sacken.

The Lord Mayor will lay the foundation-stone of the new Asylum for Fatherless Children, at Croydon on Tuesday next.

An "Eton dinner" was to be given at Bengal on the 4th inst., at the Government House, by the Governor-General of India.

The Czar has appointed Vice-Admirals Schantz, Nitkoff, and Roumiakoff, commanders of the three divisions of the Russian fleet, as now reorganised.

The *New Prussian Gazette* has a communication from Vienna of the 24th ult., which states that "the large moustachios à la Victor Emmanuel have been prohibited at Milan."

The Select Committee appointed by the Lords' Committee on the subject of the office of the Clerk of Parliaments recommend to the House that a retiring allowance of 1500*l.* per annum should be granted to the Earl of Devon.

M. de Rochow, condemned by the Council of War to four years' fortress imprisonment for shooting M. de Hinceldy in a duel, has been ordered to undergo his punishment in the citadel of Magdeburg, and has arrived there for the purpose.

The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance* states that Narvaez, on his way back to Paris, travelled in the same railway carriage with Olazaga, the Spanish Ambassador, and that they were engaged in earnest conversation all the way.

Influential persons at Florence are collecting subscriptions for a sword of honour to be presented to General de la Marmora.

The severe attack of ophthalmia under which Lord Ebrington has been suffering, and which has caused him excruciating pain, has terminated in the total loss of the sight of one eye, with danger of sympathetic injury to the other.

The last accounts from the East state that an Ambassador from the Shah of Persia is on his way to Paris.

Mr. John Brett has arrived at Turin. He is going to Genoa, and from there to the island of Sardinia, where he will commence without delay the operations necessary for laying the electric cable which is to connect that island with Africa.

Intelligence of Dr. Livingston, the African traveller, has been received. He reached Tette, the furthest inland station of the Portuguese in Eastern Africa, on the 2nd of March last, in good health.

Cardinal Wiseman (says a letter from Vichy), yielding to the solicitations of a number of ecclesiastics collected here at present, as well as of the Bishop of Moulins, consented to deliver an address on the occasion of the fête of St. Vincent de Paul. He spoke on Saturday last before upwards of two thousand persons assembled in the court of the hospital, and produced a great effect.

A meeting of clergy and laity has been held in Boston, U.S., to adopt measures for carrying out a plan of systematic beneficence. It is proposed that Church members give ten per cent of their income for benevolent purposes.

Mr. Andrew, the chairman of the Euphrates Valley Railway Company, and Sir John Macneil, F.R.S., the engineer-in-chief, had an interview on Monday with Lord Clarendon, at the Foreign-office, regarding the Euphrates Railway.

In 1855 no less than 49,780 persons visited Hampton Court Palace on Sundays, and 91,640 on other days; making a total of 141,420. In the same year Kew Gardens were visited by 178,194 persons on Sundays, and 135,622 on other days; making together 313,816.

The *Moscow Gazette*, in one of its latest numbers, publishes long extracts from Baron de Bazancourt's "History of the Expedition to the Crimea." The Russian journal pays a high compliment to the merits of the work, and declares it to be written with great impartiality.

Several constables are required for service in West Australia. They are to be ranked as corporals of police, at a salary of 110*l.* per annum, with an increase of 5*l.* per year till it reaches 140*l.*; if promoted to rank of sergeant by good conduct they will at once be rated at 140*l.*

The *Akhbar* of Algiers mentions a great fire which broke out at Blidah, about a fortnight ago, in a grove of olive-trees, and destroyed a large number of them, extending over several acres of ground. The fire was got under with great difficulty, through the exertions of the military.

The sale of newspapers at Berlin has so declined that the copies presented for stamping are less by 7000 than they were three months ago.

The Municipal Council of Paris, whose attention is constantly directed to the question of procuring bread at a cheap rate, voted at its last sitting a considerable sum for the establishment of an oven for baking bread on an improved system.

The number of public Acts of the Session printed to the present time is sixty-nine. The public statutes will not exceed one hundred.

The neighbourhood of the Val Suzon (Côte d'Or) is at the present moment ravaged by a great number of wild boars.

The *Eberfeld Gazette* states that for the last twenty years no such favourable harvest as the present one has been seen in the provinces of Saxony.

The Netherlands Government has prepared a project for the reduction of the navigation dues on the Rhine, as collected by the towns on that river.



## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on Tuesday by commission. The Speech was decorously congratulatory, and the Chancellor managed to deliver it without the smile which it must have brought to the lip of most readers. The onslaught of Mr. Disraeli upon the Government was a failure. His case was, as we anticipated, so good as to destroy his oratory; and a duller address could hardly have emanated from any of his rivals for the leadership of the heterogeneous Opposition party. He had challenged comparison with Lord Lyndhurst; and that nobleman formed part of Mr. Disraeli's auditory, but had no reason to be proud of the performance of his imitator. The Premier made a telling House-of-Commons reply; and with audacious irony complimented the senators upon the very qualities—the desire and the power to talk to the country—which induce them to delay the business of legislation in order to obtain the ear of the reporters' gallery. The last hours of the Session were not marked by any very remarkable incident; but it is worth notice that the Lords struck out the clause in the Leases of Settled Estates Bill which saved Hampstead-Heath from the bricklayers—that the Commons insisted on restoring it—that the Lords refused assent to the restoration—that the Commons drew up "reasons" for holding to their own view—and, finally, that the Lords gave way, and the clause remains. "Nothing in the Session's life became it like the losing it."

The coronation of the Emperor of Russia will furnish matter for the Continental journals for some time to come. The representative of England, Lord Granville, is *en route* for Moscow, with a splendid carriage of Royal blue, and his lodging is to cost him £3000. The wealthy world is pouring upon Moscow; but it is stated that no one is allowed to proceed thither who cannot show that he has secured lodgings during the ceremony. This is almost prohibitory for all but very great people; and we should imagine the statement to be exaggerated, possibly by official desire, and with a view to save trouble to the police. The Emperor has taken pages out of the noble families of all classes of his subjects. He may also be about to take a page out of the book of England; for he is permitting the question of Free Trade and Protection to be discussed, it is said, in the most unrestricted manner in all the journals, in order that the public mind (a public mind in Russia, and recognised by the State!) may be informed upon the subject. This would seem to indicate a leaning towards an enlightened policy, as, the less Protection is discussed, the better for its advocates and its chances of permanency.

From Madrid there is no great addition to our previous intelligence; and, so far as can be ascertained, the authors of the *coup d'état*—for, with the *Moniteur's* pardon, there is no other name for it—are successful in the provinces. Narvaez has attempted to bear his part in the business, and has placed his sword at the service of the Queen; but, as may easily be supposed, O'Donnell is in no hurry to call in the co-operation of a much stronger man than himself, who might speedily render his Countship's position a subordinate one, and he has persuaded the Queen to reject the offer of Narvaez, and to desire him to return to Paris. It would be a sort of poetical justice did Narvaez reappear over the frontier, and invite the people to liberate the Queen (that is the formula) from disloyal counsellors. The wicked old woman who is at the bottom of these Spanish troubles, Christina, is exulting in the mischiefs she is doing. Her name always recalls a verse in one of the Ettrick Shepherd's ballads, the "Gude Grey Catte":—

There will be neither peace nor rest  
For these poor children's souls  
Until you take that wicked witch,  
And roast her on the coals.

Substituting the milder penalty of some iron-doored convent in South America, the verse points out the only chance for Spain while a wealthy, vicious, unresting enemy to her tranquillity survives in the person of Christina. But what is the civilisation and intellect of Christendom worth when one evil woman can disturb the happiness of a kingdom.

The Americans seem pleased that we have not retaliated for the Crampton dismissal, and their estimate of our good sense appears to be higher than before. We have not perceived any of the apprehended taunts about our fearing to assert our dignity; on the contrary, even the anti-English writers allow that in this matter we have displayed a manly bearing, almost worthy of Americans themselves. The excitement of the coming election, three months distant as it is, begins to be intense. The fight is between Fremont and Buchanan only, and the friends of each speak confidently, as usual in such cases. If our cousins adhere to their national character, they will elect Fremont, if only because he is a novelty—Mr. Buchanan's smartness is a stale affair. Colonel Brooks, who committed the ruffianly assault on Sumner, has retired from the Senate, to get himself re-elected. The vote for his expulsion failed; that is, there was a majority for it, but not the majority required. Ninety-five American senators were found to vote that such a man was a fit colleague for them. The jury could not agree in the case of the other senator who killed the waiter, but we are not told the point on which they differed: there was no doubt as to the killing, and the waiter was not an article of property, being white. He was an Irishman, and was, perhaps, considered a middle term between slave and citizen, so the jury did not know what to do. Deeply we regret to record the last news from New York. It is doubly distressing, and comprises the loss of a vessel on Lake Erie, with fifty lives, and the more hideous destruction of about a hundred poor children in the course of a holiday excursion by railway. The reckless wretch who caused the slaughter had poisoned himself.

We must also advert here to a melancholy accident, of a comparatively insignificant but still painful character, which occurred on Wednesday in the aristocratic race-ground, Goodwood. In the course of a race one of the animals fell, and in an instant six others, hurrying on in the terrific rush, were prostrated—the more fortunate horses leaping over and among them, and continuing the running. One of the most famous of our jockeys has sustained concussion of the brain, and others are severely hurt, and one of the horses had to be killed. The casualty is one against which there is no providing, and it is matter of surprise that something of the kind is not of more frequent occurrence.

Covent-garden Theatre is to be rebuilt: the first steps have been taken towards clearing the rubbish, and Sir Charles Fox and Mr. Henderson promise that the new edifice shall be ready in February. It was said that Prince Albert, in order to show his extreme approbation of "the opposition house," was to lay the first stone; but this statement seems to have been without other foundation than probability. Despite the obscurity of Royal favour, Her Majesty's Theatre is understood to have been very successful, and Mr. Lumley has found the public more ready than the Court to reward his spirit and perseverance.

The elevation of Mr. Strutt to the Peerage as Lord Belper (a name well known over the Continent wherever English cotton manufacture is purchased) has occasioned a vacancy for Nottingham, which has been filled by Mr. Paget. It is matter of sarcastic remark (which does not apply, of course, in Mr. Paget's case) that some of the recent

elections have tended to strengthen the hands of those who would revise our electoral system. Mere boys—soldier-boys—have been lifted into the representation by their parents or guardians, and although this Parliament cannot have long to live, and a few returns are of slight consequence, the habit of playing with grave interests is a bad one. What confidence, for instance, can the public have in a young man named Boyle, who is about four-and-twenty, and whom his relative, Lord Cork and Orrery, placed in the House the other day! We know nothing about him; but his youth, and his being returned by Lord Cork, are two reasons why we should protest against such an "election."

## COUNTRY NEWS.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 29, 1856.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barom. at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Thermometer.		Mean Tempe- rature Read at 10 P.M.	Rain in Inches. Read at 10 P.M.	Mean Tem- perature of		Amount of Ozone. (0-10)		Mean amount of Cloud. (0-10)
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.			Wet Bulb.	Evapo- ration.	In the Night.	In the Day.	
July 23	Inches. 29.564	77.9	56.0	67.0	0.000	64.6	62.5	2	3	4.2
" 24	29.430	75.4	51.1	63.2	0.042	64.0	62.0	1	0	6.5
" 25	29.665	71.8	44.1	57.1	0.003	54.9	53.7	2	3	2.5
" 26	29.820	66.8	48.6	57.0	0.680	54.8	53.5	3	6	5.7
" 27	29.941	70.0	46.8	59.0	0.000	57.5	55.0	2	7	5.2
" 28	29.822	71.6	54.8	59.8	0.135	56.8	58.2	6	7	9.0
" 29	29.996	78.4	47.7	64.6	0.000	64.7	60.9	1½	1½	4.0
Mean	29.748	73.1	49.9	61.1	0.860	59.6	58.0	2.5	3.9	5.3

The range of temperature during the week was 34° 30'.

The weather was very fine and hot, with a thunder shower at noon on 23rd, another at 6 p.m. on 24th, a violent storm from 1½ a.m. till 1½ p.m. on 26th, and heavy rain from midnight till 4 a.m. on 28th.

The direction of the wind was—On 23rd N.W., becoming S. (through W.) at 6 a.m., S.S.E. at 9 a.m., S. at 4 p.m.; W. at 2h. 10m. a.m. on 24th, S.W. at 9½ a.m., S.S.W. at 11 a.m., W. at 5 p.m., N.W. at 5½ p.m.; moving through W. to S.S.W. at 10½ a.m. on the 25th, became W. at 3½ p.m.; S.W. at 4½ a.m. on 26th, W. at 6 p.m.; S.W. at 4 p.m. on 27th, S.S.W. at 6 p.m.; S.W. at 5½ a.m. on 28th, W.S.W. at 6 a.m., W. at 8½ a.m., N.W. at 8½ a.m., N.N.W. at 9½ a.m., N. at 10½ a.m., N.E. at noon, E.N.E. at 1½ p.m., moving through N. to N.W. at 7½ p.m., through N. to N.E. at 8½ p.m., and back through N. to N.W. at 9½ p.m.; moving through W. to S.S.W. at 8 a.m. on 29th, became S.W. at 1½ p.m., W. at 2½ p.m., in which quarter it remained.

Thunder on 23rd, lightning in S.E. at 12½ a.m. on 24th, thunder on 24th, solar halo on 23rd and 27th.

Electricity negative during the week, excepting during a violent storm on 26th (which passed over here in a W. current), when mostly positive and strong; the storm was accompanied by thunder and lightning, and heavy rain.

E. J. LOWE.

**DORSETSHIRE ELECTION.**—The election of a Knight of the Shire, in the room of the late Right Hon. George Banks, deceased, took place very quietly on Saturday last, at the hustings erected on the Cornhill, Dorchester. Mr. Henry Gerard Sturt, late member for Dorchester, was returned without opposition.

**NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.**—The nomination for this borough took place on Wednesday morning, at the Exchange-hall. The large room was crowded. Mr. Thackeray proposed Mr. Charles Paget, of Ruddington Grange, as a fit and proper person to represent the borough of Nottingham in Parliament. Mr. Mundella seconded the nomination. Mr. Councilor Sweet proposed Mr. Ernest Jones. Mr. Mawson seconded the nomination. Mr. Paget, on coming forward, was received with tremendous cheers. After stating his objections to universal suffrage, he said that while he was a Reformer he should only be willing to extend the suffrage gradually, and as the people were prepared for it. He thought the question of education had been talked of long enough, and that it was high time we were up and doing. He was not bigoted in favour of any particular plan; but he did think that any plan was better than none at all. Mr. Ernest Jones spoke at some length in favour of his own views; stating, in conclusion, that, as in all probability the present Parliament would soon come to an end, he should not on this occasion go to the poll; but at a future time he most certainly would. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Jones; but he withdrawing, Mr. Charles Paget was declared duly elected.

**POPULAR SPORTS AND PASTIMES IN LONDESBOROUGH-PARK, YORKSHIRE.**—Lord Londesborough is taking a very active, though not ostentatious, part in the great movement of agricultural improvement which distinguishes the present age; and the example of a nobleman who possesses such extensive estates in that county cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect upon the rest of Yorkshire. His Lordship has recently purchased three of the towns which are surrounded by his property—Tadcaster, Selby, and Market Weighton—to join in having triennially an agricultural show in each town, at which they all join; and the first of these shows was held most successfully at Market Weighton on Friday, the 25th ult. Not less than five hundred horses were brought forward to compete for prizes, and there was an excellent show of cattle and sheep. A considerable degree of emulation has sprung up between the three towns, which promises to contribute much to the success of the exhibitions. A new feature was given to this show by the celebration on the following day of a number of old English sports in the beautiful park of Londesborough, near Market Weighton, his Lordship giving a series of suitable prizes for the winners in each. The sports, as enumerated in the printed bills, were, 1, a foot-race; 2, a bell-race, or "bull in the ring"; 3, a sack-race; 4, a donkey-race, the riders to appear in colours; 5, matches to climb a greased pole, for three prizes—a new hat, a silk handkerchief, and a waistcoat; 6, ducking for oranges in water; 7, a match for youths to eat hanging rolls treacled and floured; 8, a hurdle race with six hurdles and a water jump; 9, a match at rolling in sacks down a hill; 10, a match for any number blindfolded to whip a ball out of a hole with cart-whips; 11, a game at leapfrog and somersaults; 12, 13, and 14, three matches in leaping, for height, distance, and hop, step, and jump; 15, a country dance; 16, a match at football; 17, a wheelbarrow race, blindfolded; 18, a match to catch the greased-tail pig—the pig to be caught by the tail, and the party catching it to hold it until declared the winner by the judge. The day turned out extremely fine, and the number of persons who attended was very great. At one time there could not have been less than six thousand in the park at once. The fun was capital, and everybody seemed to be interested in the severe contests and exciting struggles which were exhibited in the donkey-races, the entries for which brought to the post some fifty competitors, in true jockey costume. The ineffectual attempts to reach the tempting prizes that graced the summit of a greasy pole produced roars of laughter, which were only exceeded by the excitement attending the collisions of the blindfolded competitors in the wheelbarrow race, or the neck-or-nothing attempts to seize and hold the greased-tail pig. There was something picturesque as well as exciting in the effect produced by the appearance of the gay and motley crowd which spread itself over the slopes of the surrounding hills, the scenery of which is always beautiful; and the whole was enlivened by the music of his Lordship's full naval band. Lady Londesborough and other ladies graced the proceedings of the day by their presence. The arrangements were conducted in the most admirable manner, and the good behaviour and orderly conduct of so great a concourse of people were remarked by everybody.

**FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—On Friday night week, about twelve o'clock, a frightful collision occurred at the Church Fenton Junction of the North-Eastern Railway. A special train had arrived at the station from Market Weighton (where there had been an agricultural gathering), and was standing in the station, when a goods train came up and ran into it. Two or three of the carriages in the passenger train were completely smashed, two persons were killed, and many others injured, several seriously. The engine of the goods train, after striking the passenger train and shattering the carriages, ran off the line, tore up the ground before it, and was overturned near a cottage a short distance from the station. This engine was also smashed to pieces; and, in addition to the carriages mentioned above, another was overturned. The wife of one of the sufferers is also in a very dangerous state, and several of the others had either their legs or arms broken.

**SYMPATHY IN DEATH.**—On Monday last a female named Middleton, who was at least eighty years of age, and had resided in the village of Chesterton during that long period, died whilst her husband, whose years also numbered fourscore, was at work in the fields. Some indiscreet friend abruptly intimated to him the fact of his wife's decease, and the poor old man fell and immediately expired. A post-mortem examination evidenced that he had been suffering from disease of the heart, and the suddenness of the shock had doubtless been too much for him. The aged couple had often expressed a desire to be buried together, and at the same time.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

**MURDOCK, THE CONDEMNED CONVICT.**—In the case of Murdock (now under sentence of death for the murder of Weller, the Hastings gaoler, at Lewes gaol), Mr. Sanders, the governor, has received a communication from the Sheriff's office stating that there is no prospect whatever of a reprieve, and that Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock at noon, is the time fixed for the execution of the criminal.

Sir George Tyler having intimated his intention not again to offer himself for Glamorganshire, Mr. Edwards Vaughan, of Rhcoia, has issued an address to the electors as a candidate at the next election.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—This society held its first annual general meeting on the 24th ult., at the Architectural Museum, Cannon-row. At the morning meeting Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., occupied the chair, when the council for the ensuing year was elected, and votes of thanks unanimously passed to Lord Londesborough, the president, the chairman, and the other officers of the society. Some hundreds of the members then visited Westminster Abbey, entering the structure by the great west door, which had not admitted a party since the occasion of her Majesty's coronation. They were then conducted over the building by the architect of the Dean and Chapter, Mr. G. G. Scott, A.R.A., who, assisted in the monumental department by the Rev. C. Bouché, pointed out the various architectural and other peculiarities of the sacred and venerable edifice. From roof to vaults the examination embraced everything worthy of the society's notice. The members then adjourned till the evening, when a very numerous assembly attended and interesting meeting was held at the Museum; the Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A., in the chair. Papers were read by Dr. Bell, on regal badges; by the Chairman, on the structures which preceded the present Abbot's Church, intended as an introduction to Mr. Scott's history, which commenced from the foundation of the present edifice; and by Mr. G. Bish Webb, the hon. sec., on some Roman remains lately discovered at Bw. These were followed by some remarks by Messrs. Scott and Bouché on the objects of interest visited in the morning. After the usual votes of thanks, the members separated at a late hour, highly gratified with the proceedings of the day. Strange to say, this is the first and only instance of a society visiting the Abbey. Whilst other archaeological bodies select for their study more distant objects of interest, it was reserved for the "London and Middlesex" to do what would seem the first duty of all, to investigate the antiquities, and this among them, of the capital of England and metropolis of the world.

**ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.**—The thirteenth annual festival of the Auxiliary Society in aid of St. Mark's Hospital, City-road, for the relief of the poor afflicted with fistula, was held on Monday last, at Highbury-barn. This society is composed exclusively of former patients of the hospital, who have associated themselves together for the purpose of increasing, as far as lies in their power, the resources of the hospital, and extending to the other sufferers the relief they themselves have experienced. Since the establishment of the society it has contributed £700 to the funds of the hospital. About one hundred and twenty members, male and female, sat down to dinner on Monday. The chair was taken by Benjamin Lawrence Towell; who was supported by D. Spurgin, Mr. F. Salmon, the surgeon and founder of the hospital, and some other friends of the institution. It was stated by the chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, that since the foundation of the hospital 9563 patients had been relieved. The number admitted last year was 652; of these 345 had been discharged, and 218 materially relieved, 22 only considered as incurable, 12 discharged for irregularity of attendance, and 55 still remain on the books. After the toasts had been disposed of, the greater portion of the company adjourned to the grounds to avail themselves of the varied amusements they offer.

**ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.**—This institution, established in Bedford-row, to provide education for the poor deaf and dumb, held a public meeting last Monday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, to augment the funds for this purpose, but more especially in order to provide the means of educating twelve persons now on the list. The Right Hon. Lord R. Grosvenor presided. Around the room were admirable drawings, as also statues of the late Duke of Wellington, Lord Raglan, &c., the works of deaf and dumb persons. The greater portion of the assembly (about 200), ladies and gentlemen, were so afflicted, but the speeches, &c., were interpreted to them through the signs adopted for the deaf and dumb by a gentleman, who offered up prayer, explained in the same way. Through this medium they were enabled to comprehend, and evidently took the greatest interest in the whole proceedings. The noble chairman addressed the meeting in a long and eloquent speech, pointing out the advantages of, and expressing his sympathy with, the institution, and entreating aid for the furtherance of its objects. His Lordship concluded amidst loud cheering; and after several letters, &c., had been read, addresses were delivered by Mr. Harle, hon. secretary, Mr. Joseph Payne, &c., the proceedings concluding with thanks to his Lordship for his conduct in the chair.

**PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.**—A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Monday last, at its house, John-street, Adelphi; Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., chairman of the society, presiding. The silver medal of the institution and two sovereigns each were voted to Grace Tait and Ellen Petrie, and 2l. to Grace Tait's father, in testimony of their gallant conduct in putting off, at considerable risk of life, to the rescue of two out of four men who were capsized from a boat in Blomel Sound, on the coast of Shetland. The two women and the old man, having observed the accident from Aginess, and that there was a possibility of saving two out of the four men clinging for life to the boat, most humanely and bravely put to sea in a boat. They arrived just in time to save the two men from a watery grave. A reward of 2l. was also voted to an old sailor, named W. Cooper, for his very laudable services in his boat to six out of fifteen persons who were capsized from a boat in the Tyne, on the 6th ult. A reward of 6l. 10s. was also voted to the crew of the Figgard life-boat, for their laudable conduct in putting off, on the morning of the 7th ult., to the assistance of the crew of the brigantine *Theodore*, of Liverpool, which was observed to have a signal of distress flying in Figgard Bay. A reward of 4l. 10s. was likewise granted to the crew of the Holyhead life-boat, for putting off with the view of rendering assistance to the crew of the *Surinam*, which, during a dense fog, missed stays, and parted from her anchors, near the South Stack Lighthouse. Other rewards were likewise granted. The Emperor of the French had, it was said, presented a silver medal to Mr. James Hogben, the coxswain of the Ramsgate Harbour life-boat; and to Mr. Reading, master of the harbour steamer, for saving the crew of the *Maria Roche*.

**FLOGGING IN THE MARLBOROUGH WORKHOUSE.**—On Monday an inquiry, which had lasted three days, was concluded by the directors and guardians of the poor of Marlborough, in the board-room of the workhouse. Mr. Ryan, the master of the workhouse, and Green and Brown, the porters, were the persons whose conduct was under investigation, it having been stated in the course of some proceedings before Mr. Broughton, the magistrate, that they had violently beaten some of the female inmates of the workhouse with canes, and with a horsewhip. The surgeon to the workhouse proved that the girls, who were under twenty years of age, had been severely maltreated. On the part of the master and the porters it was contended that the girls, who were of the worst class, were very violent, and that it was necessary to use the canes, &c., in self-defence. At the close of the inquiry Mr. Vanheems, seconded by Mr. Tindall, moved that the master and porters be at once dismissed. The Rev. Mr. Marks also supported the motion. Mr. Batting considered a severe reprimand would be sufficient, with an intimation that a repetition of such conduct would be followed by instant dismissal. Mr. Braes seconded the amendment. The Hon. Mr. Pelham, Mr. Nicholas, and others, having strongly censured the conduct of the master and porters, the amendment, after two divisions, was adopted by a small majority.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—The mortality in London is below the usual average rate which prevails within its limits. In the week that ended on Saturday, 995 persons—of whom 487 were males, and 508 females—died. The total number differs little from that of the preceding week, which was 1018. The corrected average of the corresponding weeks of the previous ten years was 1213. But this result represents more than the nominal rate of mortality, in consequence of cholera, which was epidemic in 1849 and 1854, having carried off in the corresponding weeks of those years about 916 persons. Of the 995 persons who died, 522 were under 20 years of age, 147 were 20 and under 40, 146 were 40 to 60, 146 were 60 to 80, and 34 were 80 years of age and upwards. Last week the births of 844 boys and 764 girls—in all 1608 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1394.

**A PARK FOR FINSBURY.**—On Wednesday last a deputation from the local boards of the parishes and districts comprising the borough of Finsbury had an interview with Lord Palmerston on the subject of a park for Finsbury. The subject was discussed at great length, the chief point being the means of raising the requisite funds. The residue of the coal dues and other sources were suggested for the purpose, and ultimately Lord Palmerston expressed his willingness to propose to Parliament a grant of 50,000l. towards the object, being one-fifth of the amount required, as originally proposed by Mr. Gladstone, if the further sum of 200,000l. could be raised by local taxation.

**PORTRAIT OF GENERAL WINDHAM FOR THE ROYAL COLLECTION.**—Her Majesty's collection of photographs, by Mayall, of the principal officers connected with the Crimean campaign has just received its last but not least interesting addition in the portrait of General Windham, the "hero of the Redan." Her Majesty having graciously expressed a wish to have the General's photograph, a sitting was given on Thursday, and Mr. Mayall succeeded in producing a remarkably fine specimen of the art. The General is represented in the dress worn on the occasion of his celebrated attack upon the Redan. We intend to engrave this portrait next week.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

We have not, at the present moment, any place of public resort in Paris, where can be seen the elegances of ladies' summer costume. A few days' sojourn in London will be requisite in order to meet with some of those models of elegance which we are accustomed to cite as worn by the members of the English aristocracy.

The only new Robes or Dresses which the hot weather has allowed us to remark and admire, are in white muslin, embroidered with





THE LOWESTOFT REGATTA.—MATCH WITH LOWESTOFT LATEENERS.

plumetis, and having several volants; and in the head of each volant is passed a taffetas ribbon of a delicate colour, as blue, pink, &c. The kerchief, richly embroidered, and falling down behind on the waist, and crossed in front, is ornamented with the same coloured ribbons; and the petticoat is placed over a transparent silk of the same colour. A white crape bonnet, with flower to match, completes a dress or costume of delicious freshness. A bonnet in harmony with the colour of the trimming of the dress may also be worn with this costume; if the colour is pink a bonnet of pink tulle may be worn *coulissé* puffed, on each puffing is a row of very fine English point lace, and the curtain is ornamented in the same manner; on the side two cactus roses, without leaves. The crown is of white tulle, and narrow white blonde, without flowers. Bonnets of this style are worn by the Princess Mathilde.

## THE ENGRAVINGS.

Leghorn bonnet, having a velvet ribbon on the poke, and of rounded form. On the side are worn fuchsias and roses, the ends of which are extended upon the curtain. Dress of chestnut-coloured barège, the pattern worked in the stuff with three volants; the body having basques and braces, upon which is the same pattern as on the petticoat, only smaller. Sleeves with a bouillon, which finishes at the elbow, and then two volants of the colour of the pattern; and under-sleeves in embroidered muslin.

Rice-straw bonnet, with three black velvets on the poke, and flowers on the sides. Canezon of white muslin, points in front, and ornamented on the side with Alençon lace. The sleeves have three volants of similar lace, which only reach to the elbow. On the shoulders are two long bows of black velvet ribbon. Petticoat of taffetas, mauve colour with four volants; the heads ornamented with a small ruche of similar ribbon.

Bonnet of white crape, with lace falling down on the back of the poke; one feather only on the side. Dress of barège, blue ground with three volants, the pattern worked in the stuff of flowers of different colours; the head of each volant has a ribbon of the same colour as the pattern; and this same ribbon forms at the shoulder a trimming at the top of the sleeves, and is repeated three times on the border or edge of the sleeves.

## LOWESTOFT MARINE REGATTA.

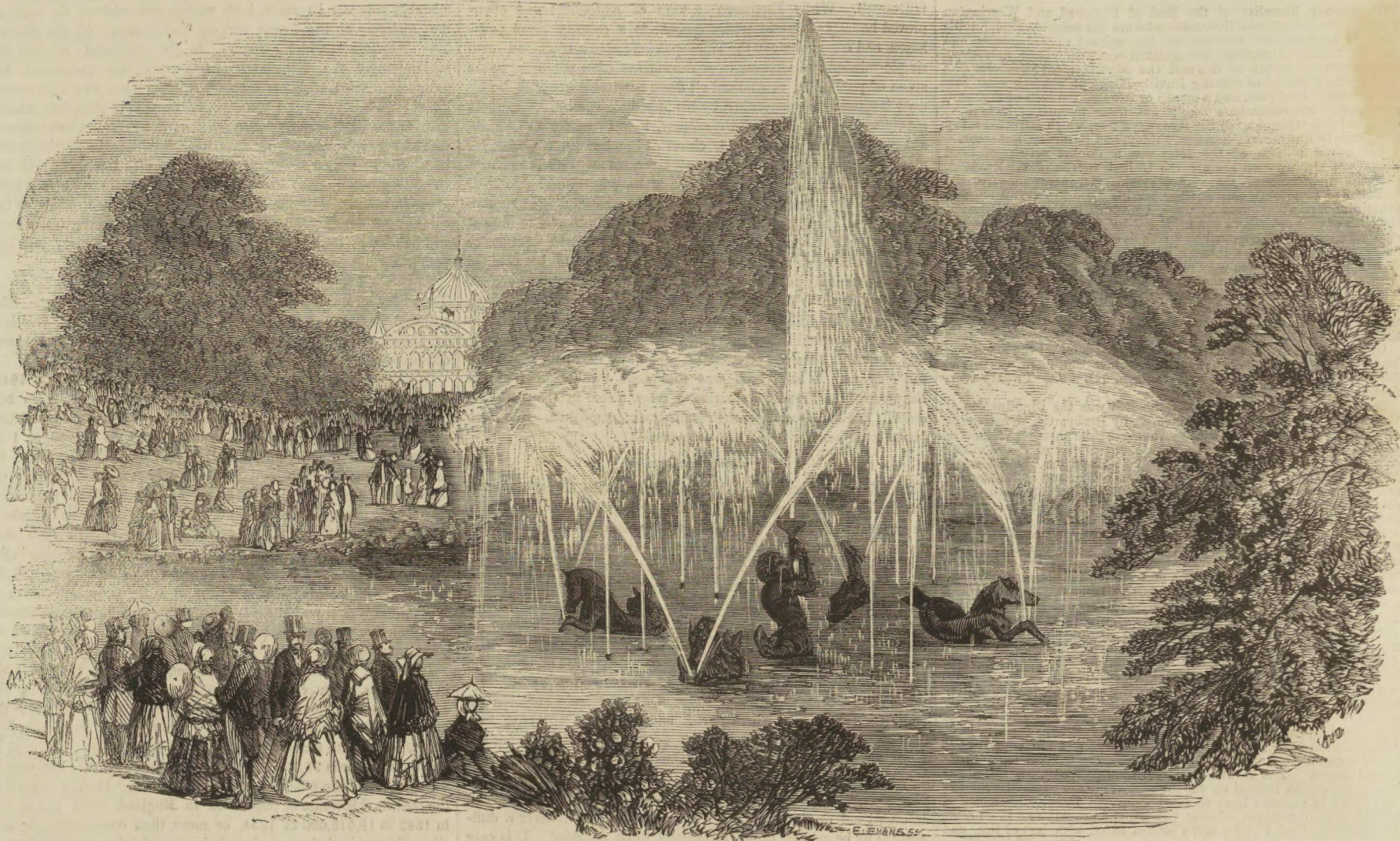
THE Regatta at Lowestoft, which for some time past has been anticipated with feelings of pleasure, took place on Tuesday, the 22nd ult., and prizes amounting to 220*l.* were offered for competition. The weather was extremely fine, and the assemblage of visitors by the excursion trains of the Eastern Counties, which were admirably conducted, was brilliant and extremely numerous. Bands of music played throughout the day, and the scene was one of a peculiarly animated and pleasurable character. The

great feature of the day was the schooner race, for a piece of plate, value 100 guineas, to be sailed for by yachts belonging to a Royal yacht-club, no restriction as to sails or men, and no time allowed for tonnage. The following vessels entered and ran:—*Lalla Rookh*, 126 tons; *Vestal*, 74 tons; *Aquiline*, 65 tons. After a lengthened struggle, this was won by the *Lalla Rookh*. The second prize, for yawls, for a purse of 30 sovs., was not sailed, there not being sufficient entries. The third prize was a purse of 30 sovs., for cutter-yachts not exceeding fifty tons; half a minute per ton allowed. The following vessels entered and ran:—*Glance*, 33 tons; *Maud*, 30 tons; *Thought*, 29 tons; *Phantom*, 27 tons. After an excellent race, this was won by the *Glance*, who succeeded in gaining her time, and forty-one seconds to spare, over the *Phantom*, the second vessel. The fourth prize of 20 sovs., given by the Eastern Counties Railway, for yachts not exceeding twenty tons, was won by the *Waveney*. The fifth match, for six-oared beach gigs, was won by the *Jenny Lind*, first boat, 12*l.*; second, 5*l.*; third, 3*l.* The last prize sailed for was a purse of 15*l.*, by river-lateen and cutter-rigged boats; half a minute per foot allowed for difference of length. The following started:—*Enchantress*, *Kestrel*, *Shannon*, *Alma*, *Iris*. This match was won by the *Enchantress*. The regatta dinner took place at seven o'clock, in the beautiful saloon of the Royal Hotel; the chair was ably filled by Mr. Stewart (in the absence of Sir Morton Peto, who was prevented attending by a family bereavement), and upwards of a hundred sat down at table; the excellence of the dinner, and the taste with which it was served by Mr. Howett, gave the greatest satisfaction to all present, and the harmony of the evening was prolonged till a late hour.

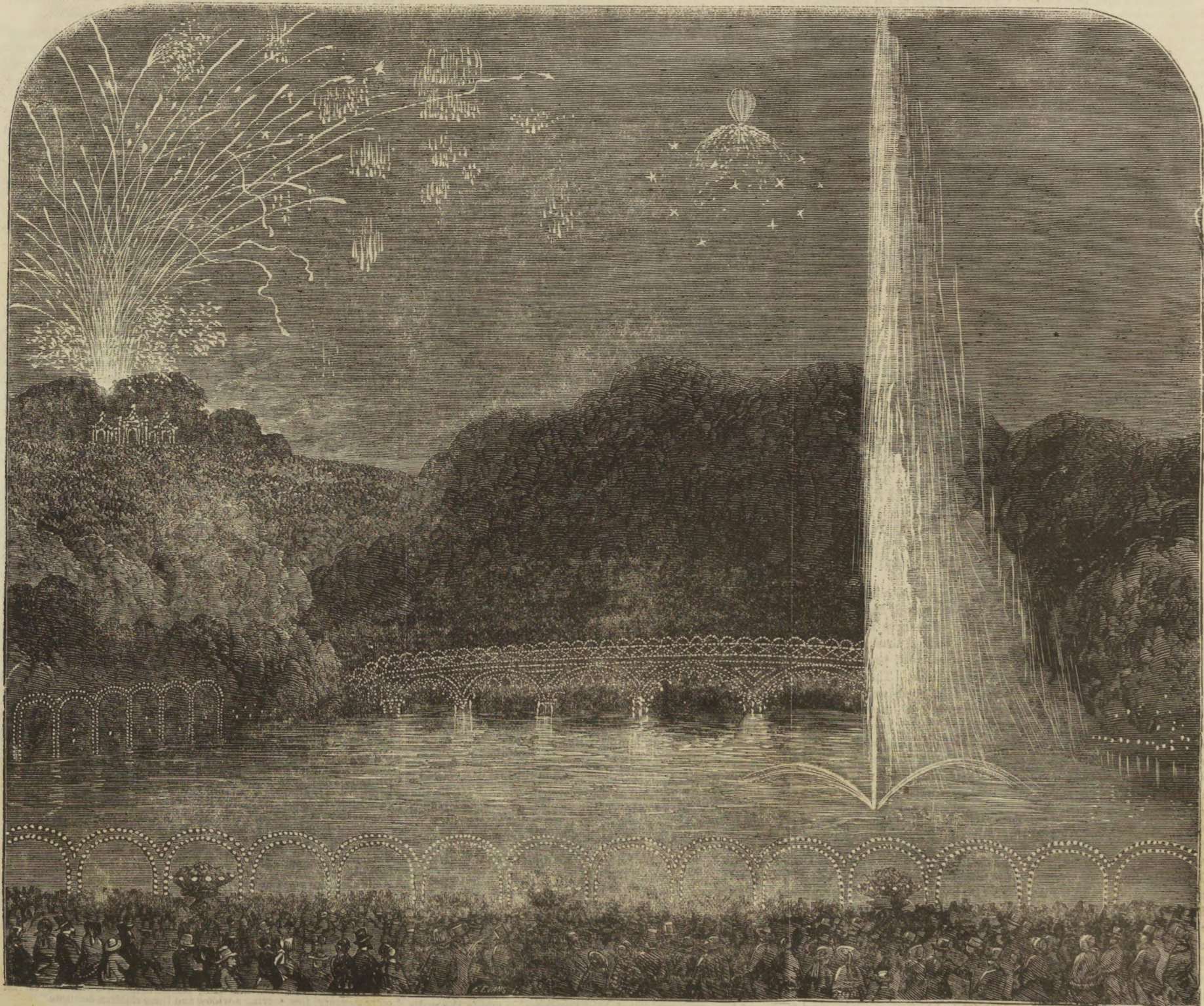




FETE GIVEN AT ENVILLE HALL, BY THE EARL OF STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON.



THE NEPTUNE FOUNTAIN.



THE ILLUMINATIONS, ETC., AT JORDAN POOL.



## THE ENVILLE FETES.

The princely liberality of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington towards the industrious thousands who are his neighbours at Enville Hall, in Staffordshire, has become the subject of admiration and grateful feeling throughout the midland counties. It is now three years since the people of this and the adjoining counties were first allowed the privilege of visiting Enville Hall, and ranging over that fair domain. Last year, and a month or two ago, the Earl of Stamford gave costly entertainments here; but these receptions have been eclipsed by the splendour of the three days' fête, which attracted many thousands to Enville on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, last week.

The grand feature of the fêtes was a cricket match of Lord Stamford's Twenty-two against the United Eleven of all England. On the cricket-ground there were several marquees—one for the Countess of Stamford's use, another for his Lordship's, and another containing a printing-press at work, by which cards were issued at the close of each cricketer's score. Here, too, was erected a spacious circular marquee, surmounted by a rich flag emblazoned with the Earl of Stamford's arms. The interior of this restaurant had several well-spread tables, upon which were placed a series of gold race-cups filled with choice flowers. But the most precious treasure there displayed was the colossal group, in silver, representing a scene recently witnessed at Lord Stamford's seat, Bradgate Park, in Leicestershire. Of this magnificent piece of plate we shall present our readers with an illustration in a week or two.

Of the cricket match we have only space to state that the game was brought to a conclusion on Saturday, when the score was:—The Eleven: first innings, 135; second innings, 111. The Twenty-two: first innings, 170; second innings, 69.

But the most brilliant feature of the fête was the illumination of the domain, and the display of fireworks, by Darby, the pyrotechnist of Vauxhall celebrity. To witness this spectacle many thousands of persons came from the busy manufacturing towns of the midland counties—from Stourbridge, Dudley, Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, Birmingham, and Bridgnorth. A most efficient band of Hungarian and German musicians, provided by Mr. Mitchell, of Old Bond-street, played on the three days; and on Friday sixty Montgolfier balloons, 30 feet high, were sent into the air.

The grounds, from the undulations of the new red sandstone, and the taste displayed in taking advantage of their outline, exhibit a rare combination of that which is beautiful in nature and interesting in art. Wood and water, flowers and fountains, upland swells and bosky dells, reveal objects at times fully developed, at others half-concealed. From the "Jordan Pool," opening out from a darkly-wooded glen, a fountain sends up its column of silvery spray, 120 feet.

On Friday Lord Stamford entertained at dinner the following, amongst other guests:—The Earl of Strathmore, Hon. Cecil Forester, Hon. R. Grimston, Hon. Spencer Lyttleton, Hon. W. Pienes, Hon. C. Pienes, Colonel Mundy, Captain Singe, &c.

At ten o'clock the public were readmitted to the gardens, now illuminated by seventy thousand lamps. A splendid bridge on the upper ground was brilliantly illuminated; as were the Sea-horse Fountain of seventeen jets, the giant fountain (conspicuous all over the grounds), the Gothic gate, the museum, the conservatory; and the whole of the flower-beds—some hundreds—were entirely surrounded with ornamental lamps. The shrubs and trees were fringed with variegated lamps, which also lighted up the fountains and ran along the serpentine walks in graceful lines of fire. Then the lines of illumination formed mimic temples, alcoves, bowers, and groves; and the bridge across Jordan Pool had its seven arches edged with lace of fire, and sparkled with 12,000 lights of red, amber, and white. This brilliant scene, and the Neptune Fountain, our Artist has selected for illustration.

Next came a naval engagement; the dashing spray of the fountains, fizzes, crackers, showers of golden rain, and the thunders of mimic artillery, exciting universal admiration. The fête concluded with the fireworks, consisting of twenty magnificent set pieces, the discharge of 2000 shells, 4000 rockets, 1500 coloured lights, and the grand finale was 120 feet in width. In the centre of this large piece were the significant words "Good Night" in gigantic Roman letters. The finale was a *coup de feu*, in which the air for some thousands of feet was filled with a blaze of various-coloured lights. The fireworks being concluded the immense concourse of persons present rushed towards the windows of the front of the hall, when three cheers were given for the Earl and Countess of Stamford. Three cheers were also given for Lord Ward.

The Earl of Stamford then came forward, and addressing the enthusiastic and grateful multitude, said, "Ladies and gentlemen, our object in providing this entertainment to-day has been that you should enjoy yourselves, and we hope you have done so to the utmost. It is to be regretted that the weather should have at all damped your expectations as to what we have just seen, but it could not be avoided, although I think I may say all has gone off well. We are sure the behaviour of all the people who have been here has been such as to give us the greatest pleasure. We wish you all a 'good night,' and hope you will enjoy yourselves on some future occasion, and that it will be the same another year."

The multitude dispersed shortly after one o'clock in the morning.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 3.—11th Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 4.—East India Doeks opened, 1806.

TUESDAY, 5.—Defeat of Turks at Kurukder, 1854.

WEDNESDAY, 6.—Prince Alfred born, 1844.

THURSDAY, 7.—Queen Caroline died, 1821.

FRIDAY, 8.—George Canning died, 1827.

SATURDAY, 9.—Bombardment of Sveaborg commenced, 1855.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 9, 1856.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 40	3 55	4 10	4 30	4 45	5 0	5 15
5 30	5 45	6 0	6 15	6 30	6 45	7 0

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1856.

THE success of the *coup d'état* in Spain still remains to be decided. The traitor O'Donnell has had it all his own way at Madrid; but Barcelona, Saragossa, and other provincial cities have made a resistance which may yet turn the tide of invading absolutism, and rescue Spain from the thralldom of the evil-minded persons who surround and imperil the throne of Queen Isabella. The telegraph that was made to lie in the service of O'Donnell, and of those higher personages in Paris who encouraged, if they did not originate, his attack on the liberties of his country, has ceased to convey false intelligence of the overthrow of the Constitutionalists; and we learn through a variety of channels the heroic nature of the opposition that has been made in cities that may not vainly aspire to rival the capital in the influence which they exercise, and the power which they wield over the mind and the affections of Spaniards. O'Donnell has put Royalty on its trial in Spain. Even his temporary triumph will but weaken the cause which he intended to strengthen, while his failure may lead to a catastrophe far more significant and terrible than any punishment which might fall upon himself as an individual. The more the intricacies of the plot are suffered to unwind themselves, the more apparent it becomes that the counter-revolution was prearranged in Paris; and that O'Donnell, though he may have received his inspiration in Madrid, was wrought upon by a far higher hand than any which that capital can afford—a hand which can pull the strings of its puppets, even though the Pyrenees intervene. If Spain had had the good fortune to possess a man with the purity and patriotism of an Espartero, combined with the clear-sightedness and the daring energy of a

Narvaez, there would have been no chance for the treason of an O'Donnell. While Espartero—a man of undoubted and often-proved honesty—pure in money matters in a country where peculation and corruption are the rule—patriotic above most men—and simple-minded and virtuous in a degree not often witnessed in the arena of public life, neutralised all these admirable qualities by his utter incapacity for governing, by his incredible apathy, his extraordinary vanity, and his stolid obstinacy, it was easy for O'Donnell, a man as unprincipled as he is clever and audacious, to mature his plans, and to choose his own moment for his meditated treachery. Any other than Espartero would either have foiled his schemes or rendered their execution impossible; but he was blinded in his own conceit, and could not see intrigues that were obvious to inferior men, and palpable to the humblest *employés* of Madrid. Sooner or later his fall from power was certain; but it is to be doubted whether it would have happened so soon if it had not been for the aid afforded to O'Donnell from Paris, and by personages of high position in Madrid, who, having access to the councils of the Queen, represented to her that not only her throne, but her person, was in danger from the progress of Liberalism in Spain; and that the only way to save both was to imitate the example of the Emperor of the French, and strike a *coup d'état* in the name of order. We have seen how the result was accomplished. We have yet to learn how far it will prove successful.

THE bold announcement in the Speech from the Throne closing the Parliamentary Session, that by the Treaty of Peace, concluded in such haste at Paris, "the objects for which the war had been undertaken were fully attained," was, to say the least of it, somewhat premature, whilst the confidence expressed in a subsequent passage in the "faithful execution of engagements" on the part of Russia, in face of past experiences and of notorious passing events, sounds something like mockery. Those who have read with any attention the annals of Russian diplomacy, the details of her conduct in transactions which have closed her wars of aggression in various parts of the world, and at all periods of her history, whether in the Ukraine under Peter the Great and Catharine II., or in the Baltic under Alexander I. and Nicholas, will have seen enough to make them very chary of predicating her "faithful execution of engagements" on any similar occasion. Chicanery and fraud, lavish promises followed by studied abstinence from fulfilment, are, it is not going too far to say, the principles of Russian international dealing, and are readily resorted to whenever a difficulty is to be avoided or an advantage to be obtained. It is easy to promise, and breach of promise can at worst be resented by war: it is a cheap investment of national resource, therefore, to prevent war by entering upon executory engagements, the non-fulfilment of which may only possibly involve in war. The wily Russian in his dealings with the Western Powers hugs himself in the recollection of the disasters of Pultowa and Moscow, and that, well nigh, of Sebastopol; he knows the cost of the last fearful struggle, the cost of the preparations made too late for its honourable completion; he saw the alacrity with which, as it were at his bidding, we put aside our unwelcome armaments, and rushed into the meshes of his diplomacy; and he knows that he has adroitly made a drawn game with us, which we shall never, under any provocation or inducement, resume.

It was known from the first that, in the indecent haste with which the Treaty of Paris was hurried through, many matters of detail were left open for future negotiation, and that many were so loosely provided for as to depend for their completion only upon the honour of the contracting parties. Upon this mode of doing business Vattel has a passage so pat to the purpose that we cannot avoid quoting it:—

In an instrument intended to re-establish peace we ought, if possible, not to have any ambiguity—nothing which might lead to a reopening of differences. This is not, I am aware, the method of those who in the present day reckon themselves our most able negotiators. These, on the contrary, study how they may slip into a treaty of peace obscure or ambiguous clauses, in order that they may reserve to their master a pretext for future disputes, and for resuming their arms on the first favourable occasion.

Every day brings fresh evidence of the inconveniences and disasters likely to result from this sort of diplomacy, and of the lax morality of our late antagonist, whom the Queen's Speech tells us we "have learned to respect." The case of the forts of Ismail and Reni, about to be ceded, by virtue of the Paris Treaty, to the Porte, mentioned last week, is one of flagrant injustice, in breach of the commonest principles of international law. When a territory, or a town, or fortress is ceded to another it is understood that it is to be so in the state and condition in which it then is, unless, otherwise specially provided. Yet, in spite of this rule, Russia preparatory to giving up the ceded territory on the delta of the Danube, has been busy dismantling the fortresses of Ismail and Reni—fortresses necessary for the defence of the territory, and which properly will have to be garrisoned by Turkish troops. Those who are curious as to authorities and precedents in matters of this kind may refer to the negotiations for the Peace of Belgrade (1739), when most careful provision was made for the demolition of the new works of fortification of Belgrade, and for the entire razing of the fortifications of Azoff. It is a point of honour, when no exceptional provisions of this sort are made, to give up everything *in statu quo*. This, however, Russia is not disposed to do in the case of the fortresses named.

So, also, with Kars. Here—though, from the first day of its capitulation to the Russian forces, it must have been foreseen that this occupation would be only temporary, and as a gage of war—the Russians under General Mouravieff (Sir W. F. Williams's high-minded friend) have been destroying the extensive and costly fortifications of the place, which belong to the Turks; and though Lord Clarendon is polite enough to assure us, on the part of the Court of St. Petersburg, that this was done by mistake, and that an express was sent to stop the work of devastation as soon as the settlement of the peace was known, we have our own reasons for doubting the value of the apology. These misgivings, we may add, are strengthened, and the case itself aggravated, by the fact recently received by telegraph, that the Russians have refused to give up the place to General Giles, who was deputed to receive the keys, and have even prohibited him from coming within the walls, under the pretence that the surrender is not to be made until every soldier of the Allied armies has marched out of

Turkish territory. During this interval what progress in similar mistakes may not be made, both within and without the walls of the fortress, to the future serious disadvantage of the Porte! The "details" which remain to be attended to in the settlement of the Asiatic boundary will, we apprehend, involve difficulties of no trifling magnitude when the time comes for their settlement. So also the occupation of Serpents Island, without the slightest pretence in right, by the Russians, and their active labours in strengthening their fortifications in the Black Sea and its tributaries; their continued and unrelenting interference in the struggling policy of the Principalities. In short, there remains little ground to doubt that the work carved out for our hand in the coming season, after the compliments of the coronation are over, will be such as to tax the last resources of our diplomacy and our patience.

THE news from Ireland is interesting if not important. The criminal business on the summer circuits is almost *nil*. This is a continuation of a preceding reduction in crime, and deserves attentive consideration.

The maximum of criminality was reached in England in 1842, when the number of committals for trial was 31,309, or 1 in 548 of the population. In Ireland the maximum was reached in 1849, when the number of committals was no less than 41,989, or 1 in 156 of the population. In proportion to population they were 3½ times as numerous as the committals in England. In 1855, as we learn from official tables published a few days ago, this proportion was greatly altered, if not reversed. Then the committals in Ireland had sunk to 9,012, or 1 in 719 of the population. In 1849 they were 4½ times as numerous as in 1855, though the population in the interval had probably decreased very little. In 1856 they will be still less. Such a change is unexampled in the ordinary course of events, and to find within short periods any similar fluctuations in punishments, we must go back to times of violent revolutions or party proscriptions.

In Ireland the decline from 41,989 committals in 1849 to 9,012 in 1855 has been consecutive—a large fall year by year. In England the progress has been fitful. From 31,309 in 1842 the number sank in 1845 to 24,303. In 1848 it had again risen to 30,349; and, with some oscillation, it declined from that time to 1853, when it was 27,057. It again rose in 1854—the last year of which we have the official account—to 29,359. Having regard to the continual increase of population in England, from 16,148,598 in 1842 to 18,618,000 in 1854, or more than one-eighth, the decline of committals has, on the whole, though with ups and downs, been continuous and great. In Ireland it has been extraordinary and incessant. How are we to account for the general diminution in both countries, and its different characteristics in each?

Sir Robert Peel's commercial reform and improved system of taxation in 1842 was followed by great national prosperity, and a great decline in committals. In 1847 there was a commercial crash; in 1848 revolutions in Europe stirred up sedition here, and temporarily impeded prosperity. An increase of committals ensued. With these exceptions England has been remarkably and steadily prosperous since 1842, and the committals have declined as prosperity has augmented. In 1849 Ireland was in a condition of deep distress. The maximum number of in and out door poor was no less than 1,005,950 or 1 in 6.5 of the population. The committals were proportionably large—3½ times as great as in more prosperous England. Ever since 1849 the condition of Ireland has been improving; and the maximum of the poor relieved in 1855 was 99,627, or 1-10th of the number relieved in 1849. "There was, in 1855," say the Poor-law Commissioners in their eighth report, "continuous employment, with wages at 1s. per day, where formerly the rate was 4d." There was also a greatly-increased demand for the services of young persons of both sexes. The great destitution of the Irish in 1849 explains the great number of committals at that time, and the incessant improvement in their condition since explains the incessant diminution of committals. Thus, the material condition of the two people, and the changes in it respectively, explain the different amount of committals in each at the period of greatest criminality, and also explain the characteristics of the decline in the number of committals in both.

We must add one word on the administration of the law. In England, where the committing magistrates are not renowned for too much care in protecting the liberties of the people, the number of acquittals is about 20 per cent of the committals. In Ireland the number of acquittals has varied since 1849 between 49.51 and 40.19 per cent. Very nearly the half of the committals in Ireland have been hasty and unjust; and the administration of the law in Ireland, in this important particular, may be said to be two-and-a-half times worse than the administration of the law in England. It seems almost sufficient to arrest the moral improvement which always accompanies material prosperity.

THE COLOURED SUPPLEMENTS OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."—The proprietors of this journal have, in their last number, surpassed themselves in the liberal taste and the high-class artistic skill which their supplementary sheet of the present week discloses. Admirable as have been the illustrations of the scenes of war, a highly-pleasing change is presented in the "Sketches of English Beauties," which, with colouring effects, show the perfection to which the typographic art can be brought. The colouring on the sketch of the "Fair Maiden," portrayed with a felicity which only the crayon of an Absolon could effect, is of itself a gem, but finds a rival in the perfection with which the drapery, with all its display, is developed in the portrayal of the principal figure in the "Scenes amidst Sussex Ruins." A two-page delineation of *Il. M. S. James Watt* completes the series of the illustrations (in addition, and proves, at once, the liberality of the proprietors and the skill of the artists engaged.—*Northern (Liverpool) Times*).

ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—The half-yearly election of candidates for this meritorious institution is appointed for Friday next, the 8th instant. Among the applicants we observe the name of one who appears to us to have peculiar claims upon the sympathy of a society established as this is, for the noble purpose of affording home, clothing, maintenance, and education to the children of those *once in prosperity*. We allude to the orphan son of poor Haydn, the author of the well-known "Dictionary of Dates," whose "case," shortly and simply recorded on the election paper, speaks more movingly than eloquence to the hearts of those who have the power, through the medium of this establishment, of relieving the poor and the fatherless in their affliction.—"Thomas M. Haydn, born Aug. 4, 1847. The father of the applicant, Joseph Haydn, was the well-known author of the 'Dictionary of Dates,' 'The Book of Dignities,' and other works of recognised interest and utility; who, arrested in his literary labours by paralysis, was, after many months of hopeless lingering, carried off in January, 1856, leaving a widow and three children destitute."

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—A week's holidays have been added to the present vacation in honour of the peace, and the day of meeting will therefore be the 11th instead of the 4th of September.



## OUR MINERAL WEALTH.

In 1855 the coal raised in our country was 64,453,070 tons, which was 207,331 tons less than in 1854. At 10s. per ton, at the pit's mouth, the value would be, say, £32,220,000. The iron ore raised was 9,553,741 tons; the pig-iron made was 3,218,154 tons: the value was £13,516,266. The value of the copper smelted, which includes some ores imported, was £2,867,207; of the pig-lead produced, £1,692,055; of the tin, £720,000; and of the silver, £140,476. Adding these sums together, the amount will be £51,156,000. Moreover, the zinc, arsenic, nickel, and cobalt obtained are of considerable value. Salt is got to the extent of 1,856,384 tons. China-clay, Poole-clay, barytes, pipe-clay, brick-clay, and building stones are quarried to vast amounts and great value; though the amount we do not see stated in the elaborate work from which we take this interesting information.\* We cannot estimate the value of these at less than £9,000,000; making our mineral products worth £60,000,000 per annum. Of this vast sum coal—our "black diamond"—is worth more than the half. The supply to London exclusively last year was 4,167,953 tons—218,807 tons less than the year before; the decrease being attributed by Mr. Hunt to the high price of food, which led to the use of less fuel for domestic purposes. For manufacturing purposes the consumption increased. The decrease is exceptional, and year by year, as the rule, the present enormous consumption increases. Till 1854 the quantity consumed was estimated at 8,000,000 tons less than this; and years ago, when the consumption was not two-thirds the present amount, elaborate computations and sinister forebodings pointed to the end of our coal, and the ruin of our workshops, as an event sure to happen within a moderate period. By the rapidly-increasing consumption this period will be hastened; and yet we will not believe in any just ground for alarm. Throughout nature man traces and humbly acknowledges a great design, of which the formation of coal for man's use forms a part. According to the teachings of geologists, our coal beds were formed gradually through millions of years. For so long beforehand, then, was man's existence on the earth foreseen and provided for. We may, therefore, banish all fear; and hope that the same Providence which so many ages ago provided the coal for our present use is now preparing something as a substitute for it, should the time ever come when it shall be entirely exhausted.

The work from which we have borrowed the few facts stated is the most complete account which has yet been collected and published of our mineral treasures. It is at once minute and accurate; a catalogue of all our mines and collieries, and a summary of all the work done at them as exhibited in very numerous and useful products.

\* "Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and of the Museum of Practical Geology," &c. By Robert Hunt, F.R.S., &c. Longmans.

## THE COURT.

The members of the Royal family of Prussia have taken leave of her Majesty, and the Court is again in retirement at Osborne, whither the Queen returned from Aldershot yesterday (Friday) after two days' sojourn in the Royal pavilion.

On Monday her Majesty held a Privy Council at Osborne, when the Royal Speech on closing the Session of Parliament was submitted and approved by her Majesty. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge attended the Council, and was sworn a member of that honourable board. Viscount Castlerosse had an audience, and kissed hands on being appointed Comptroller of her Majesty's Household.

On Tuesday the Princess and the Princess Louisa of Prussia, attended by Countess von Hake, Countess Oriolla, Madame von Sternberg, Count Boos, and Baron Ernest Stockmar, left Osborne for the Continent. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied the Princesses to Southampton, in the Royal yacht Fairy. Colonel Francis Seymour, Groom in Waiting to the Prince, attended their Royal Highnesses to Dover; where they were joined on Wednesday by the Prince of Prussia, who had left Osborne on Monday, to visit the Duke of Richmond at Goodwood.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Prince Arthur, left Osborne at a quarter-past ten o'clock, for Aldershot Camp. Lady Churchill has succeeded the Countess of Desart as Lady in Waiting. It is understood the Court will remain at Osborne until the end of next month, when her Majesty will proceed as usual on her autumnal excursion to the Highlands. The Prince of Wales, it is said, will not accompany his Royal parents to Scotland this year, it being thought desirable that he should remain at Osborne pursuing his studies.

His Excellency the Earl Granville, Ambassador Extraordinary to the Imperial Court of Moscow, on the occasion of the coronation of the Emperor Alexander II. of All the Russias, accompanied by the Countess Granville, took his departure from Carlsbad on Saturday last for Dresden, which capital the noble Earl and Countess were to leave on Monday for Hamburg, en route to Kiel, where they will embark for Cronstadt, proceeding thence to St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The Marquis of Londonderry is to be the new Knight of the Order of St. Patrick in the place of the late Earl of Listowel. His Lordship returned to England on Monday, after an absence of eight months on the Continent.

Lord John Russell has left town to join Lady John Russell and family at Antwerp, whence the noble Lord and Lady purpose going to Switzerland, and ultimately to Italy.

**APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.**—A matrimonial alliance is arranged and will shortly take place between Lord Raglan and the Lady Georgiana Lygon, daughter of Lieut.-General the Earl Beauchamp. A marriage is also on the tapis between Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, and the Hon. Miss Montagu, daughter of Major-General Lord Rokeby.

**INLAND REVENUE.**—Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P. for Boston, has given notice of a motion next Session for a Select Committee to inquire into the present method of collecting the Inland Revenue of the country, and to report any improvement they may recommend in this department of the public service.

**WILLS.**—The will of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol was sworn under 140,000l. personalty; the Hon. Rachel Ramsey, of Cheltenham, 20,000l.; Sir Jeffrey Prendergast, 16,000l.; Sir Alexander Crichton, 7000l.; within the province: Charles Shaw, Esq., of the Stock Exchange and Myddelton-square, 12,000l.; Mrs. Anna Shaw, of Baker-street, 10,000l.; the Rev. James Ellis, of Clothall, Herts, 90,000l.; Rev. R. Lyon, D.D., of Bishop's Caudle, 25,000l.; Rev. E. W. Estcourt, M.A., of Long Newton, 20,000l.; Rev. G. G. Townley, D.C.L., 10,000l.; John Wilkinson, Esq., of Leeds, 50,000l.; within the province of Canterbury; R. V. Hooper, Esq., of Islington, 60,000l.; W. Evans, Esq., of Chelsea, 60,000l.; J. C. Chaplin, Esq., Elms, Tunbridge, 10,000l. The will of Sir Edward Tierney, of Dublin, was proved first in Ireland under 60,000l., and since in England under 45,000l. within the province of Canterbury. Also lately have been proved in London the wills of the Dowager Marchioness of Hertford; the Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury and Waterford; Sir James Hunloke, Bart.; and Sir Charles Herbert. Lord Viscount Fitzgibbon died intestate.

**CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.**—Mr. Clement Jackson, of East Loec, Cornwall, after the death of a legatee, has bequeathed 700l. to the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, and the residue of his property to the York Retreat Lunatic Asylum. Personalty 12,000l. The Rev. John Pitman, of Devon, has bequeathed amongst the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen of the Archdeacons of Exeter and Totnes 200l.; to the Exeter Diocesan Society for Building and Repairing Churches and Chapels, 100l.; Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 100l.; Christian Knowledge Society, 100l.; Exeter Diocesan Society for Employing Additional Curates, 100l.; Exeter Diocesan Board of Education, 100l.; West of England Deaf and Dumb Institution and Eye Infirmary, 100l. each; Devon and Exeter Hospital, 100l.; and Refuge Society for the Discharge of Prisoners of both Sexes, 100l.—Miss Sarah Cholmeley, of Cheltenham (personally 35,000l.), has left small bequests to the poor of Cheltenham, and to the following Societies:—Church Colonial, British and Foreign Bible, Church Missionary, Pastoral Aid, and Conversion of the Jews.

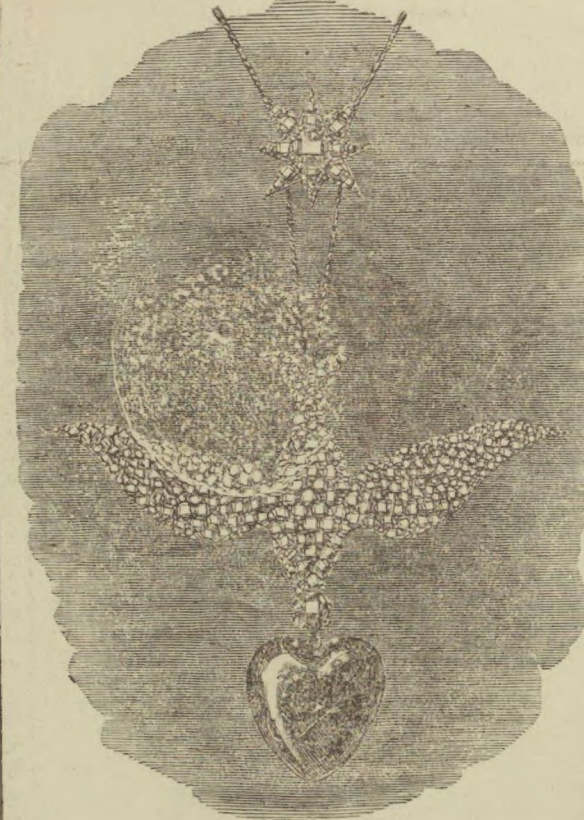
## MUSIC.

The only novelty of the past week has been the appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre of Mdle. Piccolomini in a third character—*Norina*, in "Don Pasquale." She performed this part for the first time on Saturday last, and had the same success as in her previous appearances; though the opera of "Don Pasquale" affords less scope for her peculiar powers than either the "Traviata" or the "Figlia del Reggimento." "Don Pasquale" has little merit as a dramatic piece; and, musically speaking, it is among the weakest of Donizetti's works. The libretto is a version of a little French piece originally written for a Parisian minor theatre. The subject is at once extravagant and trifling; the characters are mere caricatures; and the incidents, though calculated to raise a little laughter, are too absurd to excite the slightest degree of interest. The plot is founded on an impossibility. A young lady, who loves a young gentleman, is an accomplice in a plot to get herself married to the young gentleman's uncle, in order that, when his wife, she may torment his life out, till he is glad to get rid of her by turning her over to his nephew. The marriage is said to be a pretended one; but in that case the lady could not have been placed at the head of the old gentleman's household, commanding his servants, and running him in debt to his tradespeople. A woman, moreover, capable of such heartless impudence becomes a disagreeable rather than an interesting object. The best that can be said for the piece is that it is a mere bagatelle, intended solely to amuse, and not worthy serious criticism. In regard to the music, it is as trivial as the drama. It is light and pretty, but quite commonplace, and destitute of an original idea. It owed its success to the admirable artists—Lablache, Mario, and Grisi—for whom it was expressly written, and who first appeared in it both in Paris and London. Lablache, especially, made the character of Don Pasquale entirely his own, acting it with a quiet but rich humour that must ever be inimitable; while Mario, by his exquisite singing, made the only air of any consequence in the opera, the pretty serenade "Com'è gentil," one of the most popular melodies of the day. We think, therefore, that Mdle. Piccolomini might have chosen a better character than the insignificant heroine of this opera. Still, however, there is a charm in everything she does; and her grace, her beauty, her arch and playful vivacity, and the sweetness of her fresh and youthful voice, made even the part of *Norina* delightful. She was received with the warmest applause, called for at the end of every act, and at the conclusion of the piece, when she was greeted, as usual, with acclamations and bouquets. She repeated the same performance on Tuesday, and had a similar reception. The opera, as a whole, was well performed; the other parts being sustained by Calzolari, Belletti, and Rossi.

Mdlle. Wagner had her benefit on Monday, when she appeared in *Teneredi*. She has left London on her return to Berlin. This great performer has been disadvantageously situated this season in not being enabled to perform the characters most calculated for the display of her powers. We believe she is engaged for next season, when we trust that she will appear in some of the great works of the German school.

Three farewell nights have been advertised, at reduced prices—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday next. Piccolomini appears each night in a favourite character; and the "Corsair" continues its career of success.

Mr. Lumley has presented to Mdle. Piccolomini a beautifully-jewelled ornament, in graceful recognition of the high talent of the prima donna. We engrave this interesting present: the star and bird are in brilliant, and the heart is a superb carbuncle—allegorising that the bird which seizes upon all hearts rises a star in the ascendant.



JEWELLED ORNAMENT PRESENTED TO MDLE. PICCOLOMINI.

At the LYCEUM there has been no novelty of any kind. The season of the Royal Italian Opera terminates this evening.

The close of the Opera season will produce the dispersion of the musical host who have contributed to the entertainment of the town. Bosio, Marai, Ronconi, Calzolari, and Lablache, go to Moscow, to "assist" at the ceremony of the Emperor's Coronation. Piccolomini, Gardoni, Graziani, Benevanto, and Neri-Beraldi, go to Paris.

THE BRADFORD FESTIVAL is to commence on Tuesday, the 26th instant, and terminate on the Friday following. This will be the second music-meeting at that flourishing town. It will be on the same great scale as the first. The performers will number more than three hundred and fifty, under the direction of Costa. The principal singers engaged are Mesdames Clara Novello, Sunderland, Weiss, Albani, Viardot, Sherrington, Milner, Huddart, and Piccolomini; Messrs. Reichardt, Smith, Weiss, Winn, Belletti, Benevanto, Fornes, and Reeves. The sacred performances will include "The Messiah," "Elijah," and Costa's new oratorio, "Eli." Two secular cantatas, written expressly for this festival, are to be produced—"May-day," by Mr. G. A. Macfarren; and "Robin Hood," by Mr. J. L. Hatton.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL had the honour of giving their musical entertainment, "Patchwork," before their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French and a brilliant circle of the aristocracy of the eastern departments of France, at the theatre of Plombières, on Tuesday, the 22nd of July. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul were assisted by the artistes of the Palais Royal, who performed two vaudevilles—"Le Genre de M. Pomier," in which M. Grassot, the eminent buffo actor, appeared; and "Trois Bourgeois de Compiegne." Between these pieces Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul gave selections from their "Patchwork," which were received with manifestations of the greatest enjoyment by all present. During "Bonnie Dundee"—the celebrated Scotch song, which Mrs. Howard Paul sings with much dramatic effect—the Empress, who is said to be an admirer of Scotch melodies, led the applause, which resulted in a stormy encore for the old Jacobite air. The Emperor sent Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul a thousand francs, and the Empress presented the lady with a rich diamond bracelet of considerable value.

MR. AND MRS. REED'S (MISS P. HORTON'S) ENTERTAINMENT. After a most successful season of five months' duration, this entertainment was brought to a close on Saturday last, when Mrs. Reed gave her "Illustrations" in a manner which showed that the "ex-

haustive process" she had been so long subjected to had in no way impaired her energies or lessened her appreciation of the task allotted to her. In the evening a few friends were invited by Mr. Beale, the entrepreneur, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Reed, at a sort of congratulatory party, at the Royal Surrey Gardens. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Reed are to start immediately on a provincial tour, under the continued auspices of Mr. Beale, and that they will give their "Illustrations" in different parts of the country, preparatory to resuming the same duty in London, when various novelties will be introduced.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

LYCEUM.—Madame Ristori having resolved on performing for four nights more in London, that great actress has again appeared in the important characters of *Medea*, *Pia de Tolomei*, *Rosmunda*, *Francesca da Rimini*, and *I Gelosi Fortunati*. With the exception of *Myrrha*, the English public have now had an opportunity of forming a complete opinion of her extraordinary merits. We regret the omission of the *Myrrha*, but probably the part of *Rosmunda* may be accepted as a sufficient substitute. In that character are combined the force and passion of an exceptional situation, without the moral speciality to which the more rigid portion of an English audience might reasonably object. Opinions are yet much divided on the comparative merits of the new actress and Rachel. But, doubtless, we shall soon again have an opportunity of comparing these two great artists. At present, the difference between them appears to us to consist mainly in the distinction, sufficiently old to be understood by being merely mentioned, that must ever contrast the romantic and the classic. Ristori belongs to the former school; and sometimes realises its peculiar characteristics, until she invades the limits of melodrama—as in the *Medea* and the *Pia*, both of which furnish opportunities for the startling exaggerations of the theatrical professor. Rachel, as it appears to us, always stops short of this, and abundantly substitutes all effects of this kind by the wonderful elaboration and modulation of the most complicated expressions of passion and sentiment. But Ristori has an abundance of feeling, and a richness of natural qualifications, which sometimes enable her to reach the highest levels of artistic effect. Let, then, the rival Queens occupy two equal seats on "the bi-forked Parnassus," and both be confessed admirable, each worthily adorning her throne, though at a recognised distance the one from the other.

STRAND.—A new drama, in three acts, was produced on Monday, which proved remarkably and deservedly successful. It is said to be the production of Mr. Stuart, the tragedian, and the principal part is acted by himself. *Colonel Maitland* is an eccentric gentleman; liable to fits of absence of mind and other aberrations verging on insanity, which render the constant attendance of his physician necessary. He also affects misanthropy, but makes the latter the secret agent of his bounty. His state of mind arises from remorse, having committed a breach of promise of marriage with one *Caroline*. He has, however, a young lady with him who passes for his daughter, but who turns out to be the daughter of a deceased friend, and whom he wishes to marry to a young ensign of the same name with himself, but, as he thinks, no relation. But his mind is haunted with suspicion of "That House in High-street," whence the title of the play. After several scenes of great power, and one of a violent quarrel with the young man, the latter turns out to be his son, and the lodger in the suspected house his long-lost *Caroline*. The dialogue of this piece is remarkably fresh and vigorous, and the principal characters are so well acted, that it will go far, we think, to redeem this little house from the neglect under which it has lately suffered.

SOME people are destined to "die many times before their death;" and certain London journals seem determined that Mr. Bourcicault, the dramatist, shall be among the number. Notwithstanding the confident reports to the contrary, we can assure the public that this gentleman is still alive and active. We find him well spoken of in American papers, as attached to Wallack's theatre. For that theatre "The Vampire" has been refurbished, under the name of "The Phantom," in which the author himself personates the ghastly hero, as he did ere-while at the Princess'. The experiment, too, has proved successful.

MR. HENRY RUSSELL will give his popular American Entertainment, next week, at Ramsgate, Dover, and Folkestone.

THE French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce on his return from the Agricultural Show, at Chelmsford, honoured Messrs. Baker's Pheasantry, at Chelsea, with a visit for the purpose of selecting some choice poultry for her Majesty the Empress of the French.

THE AUSTRIAN DUNGEONS IN ITALY.—"A Narrative of Fifteen Months' Imprisonment and Final Escape from the Fortress of St. George, by Felice Orsini." George Routledge and Co.—Forty years have passed since Lombardy and Venice were handed over by the Viennese negotiators to the paternal corrections of Austria, and what has been the result? We have before us the narrative of Felice Orsini (one of the victims of Austrian despotism), the story of his fifteen months' captivity, and wonderful escape from the Castle of St. George, which may give some materials for answering this question. He narrates his personal adventures; interspersing them with descriptions of the scenery that surrounded his dungeons, and of the characters he met with among the Austrian police, gendarmerie, and officials; and how he employed the time between his mock trial and the confirmation of his sentence of death in baffling the myrmidons of tyranny. The lovers of the marvellous will find here ample food for their taste, and the English champions of Italian liberty will find in Orsini's revelations fresh incentives to their energies, fresh proof of the misery and oppression under which Italy is groaning.

MR. COOK'S WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—Mr. Henry Cook, an artist of considerable repute, is at present exhibiting a small collection of his water-colour drawings at 13, Regent-street. Mr. Cook's talent, which he confines to the landscape department, is of a very genuine and pleasing character. He is effective without effort, and with sufficient variety of subject. The landscapes exhibited comprise some of the brightest scenes of Greece and Italy, and one or two charming bits from the mountain districts of Wales.

## THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(See the Portrait on the next page.)

THE nomination of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to succeed Lord Hardinge in the Command-in-Chief has given great satisfaction to the army and the country. To the high qualifications of his Royal Highness for this appointment we find the following testimony in the *United Service Magazine* for the present month:—

The Duke of Cambridge is especially qualified for the high post to which, as we may almost say, he has been elected. He is no carpet knight, whose knowledge of the art of war has been acquired on parades and at reviews; but has nobly won his spurs in the fiercest throes of battle. A more honourable or more illustrious career he could not have pursued; and it is no exaggeration to say that, from the days of the Black Prince, the Royal stock of England has not produced a worthier son. The Duke of York, indeed, underwent in Holland somewhat of a similar training, but it was not attended with the same glory, or crowned with a corresponding triumph. The chivalrous Prince who has now become our chief proceeded to the Crimea in a subordinate rank, and, in command of his division, exhibited those high qualities which, quite apart from his exalted birth, marked him for future preferment. During this period he had peculiar opportunities of acquiring an intimate and practical knowledge of the defects as well as of the innate vitality of our military system, and of comparing it, in the armies of France and Russia, with the solid organisation of the two greatest military Powers of the world. He doubtless saw that our shortcomings and deficiencies arose less from any radical default than from neglect and disuse; and that the sword had rather grown rusty in the scabbard than unwieldy or old-fashioned. Sharing the common danger and the common hardships, he became acquainted, by personal observation, with the admirable military qualities of the British soldier—with his docility under discipline, his courage, endurance, and devotedness to his standard. He was a witness of the noble intrepidity of our officers, who, if in some cases they might be more scientifically educated, could not possibly be more zealous or more heroic. At the same time he learned to understand and appreciate the unfailing elasticity of our regimental system, which, when everything else broke down, retained its vigour; and, after incurring so much abuse, and breasting so many shocks, is now as compact and perfect at the close of the war as it was at its commencement.

While resisting needless changes, the Commander-in-Chief will no doubt direct his attention to necessary and useful reforms, which the advances of the age, rather than any defect of our organisation, may seem to call for. Military education, the mode of selection for staff appointments, the purchase system, and the regulations affecting promotion generally, are all matters which we may believe, from what is passing, will possess especial interest for his Royal Highness, as for the service generally; and there are also many minor points of organisation requiring serious consideration.





THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



## THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

## THE TOREADOR PUCETA.

OUR readers will recollect that one of the leaders of the insurrection, who was recently killed at Madrid, was the terror of the capital. In all the insurrections which have taken place since 1848 Puceta was always the first at the barricades; and when the *insurrección* was over he continued to alarm quietly-disposed persons by his threats and violence. In July, 1854, under pretence of discovering the retreat of the old Ministers, San Luis, &c., and other important persons compromised in the events which had just taken place, he entered by force private houses, which were regularly pillaged by him and his band. In that month also he assassinated the unfortunate Don Francisco Chico, chief of the police of Madrid. M. Chico had been ill in bed for six months, and was almost in a dying state at the time of the outbreak. Puceta and his band broke into the house; and, taking the dying man, placed him in the public street, and there, while he lay on the mattress, they discharged their muskets at him point blank. This dreadful crime raised a general cry of indignation throughout Madrid, but still he managed to escape condign punishment.

We are indebted to Mr. C. Clifford for the accompanying portrait of the insurgent—photographed, it appears, some time previous to the late revolutions in Spain, and when Puceta had only acquired public notoriety as a toreador, and as a most dangerous and skilful handler of that formidable weapon, the Spanish "navaja." He was always more dreaded than liked by his companions, and several deaths, in addition to those above named, are laid at his door in "duellos" with the knife. It was well known he was a firm ally to the Espartero dynasty, and on more than one occasion prevented minor outbreaks by his influence on the lower orders inhabiting the "Calle Toledo," the St. Giles of Madrid. He was one of the Cavalry Militia, and might thus be seen amongst the first ranks of this regiment in full plumage, and side by side with some of the first citizens of Madrid; and on a Sunday in the bull ring, as represented in our Engraving. One thing may be said in his favour: he always strictly refused any recompense and all offers of *placement* (the great Eldorado of a Spaniard), proving that the active part he took was the result of party spirit, and not the hope of gain in the *mélee*. He was a man of undoubted courage, and resisted at the head of his small band to the last, which, however, being now deprived of its chief, may be considered as annihilated; whilst the death of this brigand will not a little contribute to secure public tranquillity in the Spanish capital.

The reports in the French and Spanish papers of what took place at Barcelona have been so meagre as to give the public no adequate notion of the desperate struggle maintained by the inhabitants of that city. The following account of the insurrection is given in the *Times*, by an eye-witness:—

I arrived from Malaga at Barcelona on Thursday afternoon, the 17th. Upon approaching that port we were not allowed to land till the captain first went on shore and gave the authorities the assurance that certain suspected persons were not among the passengers. On Friday, about three in the afternoon, the principal promenade, the Rambla, was thronged with riotous groups, crying out "Viva Espartero!" before the civil guardhouse, and nearly opposite to the hotel, the Quatre Nations, in which I was staying. While at dinner, about half-past five o'clock, we were startled by a discharge of cannon and a rattle of musketry in the promenade before us. This, with the immediate occupation by a large body of troops, had the effect of directly clearing the promenade of those disposed to riot, who retired into a narrow street, called the Calle del Union, running out of the promenade on the south side, and also into another street of some length, called the Calle Nueva, about sixty-five yards in an oblique direction from the door of the Quatre Nations. Here barricades were commenced, and also in a narrow street on the other side of the promenade; the troops at once opened fire with musketry, with occasional discharge of cannon. Firing continued without breathing-time between the shots, for two hours. We then only had occasional discharges of the musketry till eleven at

night, when the firing was tremendous, and we had quite enough of cannon and musketry to deafen one for life. The insurgents returned the fire from the houses in these streets, most of which were in their occupation; but they were more careful of their ammunition stores than the troops. The troops by one o'clock in the morning had quite

succeeded in stopping the barricades: but each side retained their position, with only occasional discharges of musketry, till Saturday.

Early that morning an order from Zapatero, the Captain-General, was posted about the city, commanding the militia, whose sympathies were said to be on the popular side, to disarm in one hour on pain of death. This had, generally speaking, the desired effect in Barcelona itself, but some joined the disturbers. Shortly after eleven we were "drifted" from a few hours' repose into war. Our hotel and some of the adjoining houses in the Rambla were taken possession of by the troops, who really were most prodigal in the discharge of ammunition from the roofs, without taking particular aim at anything. The troops, from the entrance to the disturbed streets, and also from the roofs of these houses in the Rambla, kept up a tremendous fire throughout that day. The insurgents, from their position of shelter in the houses in the disturbed streets, were enabled to carry on a most fatal fire against the troops at the entrance of those streets, and to single out the officers, among whom a general officer was severely wounded. About two o'clock a barricade was carried by the pioneers, and several prisoners were captured. Ambulances, carrying dead and wounded troops, kept going backwards and forwards along the Rambla to the citadel throughout the day. Many prisoners were taken by the troops, but no attempt was made to penetrate these streets. On Sunday morning at five o'clock firing commenced at all points, and was carried on without cessation for eleven hours. It was evident that the insurgents were making extraordinary efforts. Outside the walls a force came to relieve the insurgents. Their appearance had been anticipated by the troops, and they were put to flight with the loss of twenty killed, and some prisoners fell into the hands of the troops. About half-past twelve the southern fort and the Castle opened fire upon these disturbed quarters. About four o'clock we heard a flourish of trumpets; the municipal authorities were proceeding down the Rambla to the Captain-General to ask for a truce, and to see if some accommodation could not be effected. A temporary truce was granted. In the mean while the rioters were enabled to re-erect the barricades, and to take up, also, a considerable part of the pavement of one of these streets. As the troops stationed at the heads of these streets were much exposed, and were really suffering severely from the fire of the insurgents from the houses, who, without wasting their ammunition, were singling out the officers, small ballproof inclosures were placed here, the walls composed of sandbags, forming shelter for the troops.

On Monday morning firing commenced at a very early hour. A report got abroad that the great General Prim had arrived to take the command, and most decisive steps would be taken. This, however, turned out to be not true, as though the great General visited the scene of action, he was only passing through. It was, however, now apparent that much more decisive measures were being taken. All random firing from the houses was nearly stopped, and large bodies of troops, with artillery and battalions of infantry and cavalry, were being moved up, and continued supplies of ammunition and stores. A large body of the National Guards, who arrived to reinforce the insurgents, were arrested at the gate. The firing of cannon from the forts and batteries became incessant. One of the disturbed streets above our hotel in the Rambla was carried by the troops, with very great loss on each side. Soon after mid-day the Calle del Union was also carried, and, shortly after that, after one hour's most vigorous bombardment, the trumpet sounded for a charge, and the troops, with a cheer, jumped over their defences into the Calle Nueva, immediately opposite the hotel. The first three men were shot down on entering it. The charge was successful, and the street was most bravely carried, with considerable loss. All the town now fell into the hands of the troops. A large body of the insurgents fled to the walls; they were pursued by the Lancers, who overtook them at Gracias, one mile up the Rambla, and speared at least 200 of them. During the night the southern fort continued to fire upon the retreating insurgents. It is, of course, hard to obtain any correct estimate at present of the numbers killed and wounded, but I have good authority for saying that twenty-five officers were killed. The troops behaved admirably. In one regiment the three senior officers were killed, and the insurgents throughout fought most vigorously. Probably not less than one thousand on both sides were killed, and an English resident informed me that he saw fifty thrown into one grave on the Tuesday morning. Certainly the killed and wounded must amount to two thousand; the whole of Tuesday was occupied in the burial of the dead.

THE LATE TOREADOR PUCETA, THE INSURGENT OF MADRID FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



A SKETCH IN MADRID.—BY C. GUYS.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 25.

Lord WENSLEYDALE took the oath and his seat as an hereditary peer. Numerous bills reached their last stage. On the consideration of the Commons' amendments to the Leases and Sale of Settled Estates Bill. Lord REDESDALE moved the omission of the clause which provided for Sir Thomas Wilson's case. On admission, seventeen appeared on each side; the effect of which is reported to be that the clause is lost.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 25.

THE CRIMEAN INQUIRY.—Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. Layard, stated that it was not the intention of the Government to take further proceedings in the matter of the Crimean inquiry.

## REVIEW OF THE SESSION.

Mr. DISRAELI rose to review the Session. He thought it right to call the attention of the House to the manner in which business had been conducted. He had no intention to prefer charges against those who were mainly responsible for the conduct of business. His object was to bring under the notice of the House certain circumstances which he deemed fraught with evil, if not with danger, to the State. In furtherance of his object Mr. Disraeli proceeded to notice the answers which were made to a similar motion which he submitted in 1848, and which originated in the great public discontent which prevailed at the little which had been done during a Session of ten consecutive months. Upon that occasion he demonstrated that it was not the rules or the forms of the House which prevented the transaction of business, and he was prepared to repeat that proof as regarded the Session about to close. He had no wish to see any Ministry over-prone to legislation; on the contrary, he thought the Minister should not interfere in that direction, unless he felt convinced that he could deal satisfactorily and conclusively with the question he brought under notice. The noble Lord at the head of the Government could not say that it was his opinion that there had been legislation enough; he could not say that, the country being involved in war, Parliament had no right to expect that legislative proposals should be made, because, at the commencement of the Session, her Majesty recommended her Parliament to give their consideration to many subjects of legislative importance. Neither could it be said that, although war had terminated, important and protracted negotiations for peace had to be carried on. Mr. Disraeli proceeded to enumerate the leading measures brought forward, and commented upon the dangerous character of some of the measures, and the deficiencies of others. The Vice-President of the Board of Trade, the President of the Poor Law Board, and the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had been peculiarly unfortunate—they had failed in second efforts to pass measures of admitted importance. Enumerating other failures, he proceeded to say that no wonder need be expressed at the dissatisfaction and discontent felt in the country at the conduct and results of legislative business. Ministers could not escape the responsibility of having excited expectations only to end in disappointment. He thought that the time had now arrived when the House of Commons should calmly consider the causes. The legislative catastrophe could not be attributed to the forms of the House, long speeches, or protracted debates. The cause he believed to be that the Ministry could not command a Parliamentary majority in legislative matters. Two consequences of a highly injurious character arose from that circumstance—Ministers were unable to carry important measures which they deemed to be necessary; and further, that a Ministry which became habituated to defeat ceased to bestow sufficient care in the preparation of their measures. The cry no longer he "measures and not men," but "men and not measures." The Reform Bill could not be the cause of this disastrous state of things, for since that measure was in operation Ministries have existed which commanded large majorities. Mr. Disraeli expounded his views on the subject of party, and asked where the exponents of Liberalism were to be found in that House? It could not be the Prime Minister, for the views of the noble Lord were Conservative, both as regarded home and foreign politics. As regarded the American question, the "mild dignity of Conservatism" was never more prominently displayed than in the course taken by the noble Lord. How can the Liberal party exist under such circumstances? To the Conservative party he would say "Do not lose heart; if the existing state of things continues the Liberal party is thrown back at least fifty years; for nothing can long sustain the deleterious influences to which they are now exposed as regards continuance in power." Mr. Disraeli moved for a return of the number of public bills, and their titles, the orders for which, in any of their stages, have been discharged during the present Session, and the date of the discharge of each of such orders.

Lord PALMERSTON remarked that at the outset of Mr. Disraeli's speech he was led to expect the adhesion of the right hon. gentleman to the Ministerial policy, but as he went on he discovered that his object was to sow dissension among the Liberal party. In that effort he would signally fail. He (Lord Palmerston) denied the accuracy of the opinion that the people of this country felt discontented at the mode in which business was transacted in that House. It is an ill bird that fouls its own nest; and it did not look well in members of that House to decry its efficiency. The main causes of the failures referred to arose from the obstruction offered by the Opposition; but, in saying so, he attributed no blame to them. The right to demand the fullest discussion was inherent in the constitution of Parliament. There never was a Session in which a greater number of hours were spent per day in the transaction of public business than during the present Session. The hon. member for Salford seemed to have abdicated his functions as regarded short sittings. If important measures were not passed, it was not owing to want of diligence on the part of members. In attaching blame to Ministers, it seemed to be taken for granted that the entire time of the Session was at their command. The fact was otherwise. Taking the Session as consisting of 104 days, only 51 of them were at the command of Ministers; and of these, only 22 could be devoted to the consideration of bills. The other days were devoted to Supply, and other purposes. Looking at the position of Ministers, he had satisfaction in thinking that, although partial inconveniences had been experienced, they would during the recess have the satisfaction of thinking that they had enjoyed the confidence of Parliament; and he was confident that, during the recess, nothing would occur to lead to a forfeiture of that confidence.

After remarks from Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Napier, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Hatfield, and other members, The return was ordered.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY.

## MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

The Earl of HARDWICKE called attention to a late contract entered into for the purpose of conveying the mails to Australia. He did not approve of the arrangement, because he believed it impossible to make the voyage within the time specified in the contract, which was thirty-nine days outward and thirty-five days inward. According to the rate of speed at which the steamers of the company are started to travel, which is nine knots and a half an hour, it would be impossible to perform the voyage within the time. It is true that a penalty of 100*l.* a day for non-performance of the contract was stipulated, but the company might safely engage to pay such a penalty, for the enormous profits of the transaction could afford it. The situation of the colonies was therefore worse now than before.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY admitted that he was not in a position to give precise information on the subject, but he understood that the penalties which the company would be obliged to pay would be amply sufficient to ensure the performance of the contract, and the Government had the power to break off the engagement if it should be performed in an unsatisfactory manner.

The Commons' amendments to the Stoke Pogis Hospital Bill, Evidence in Foreign Suits Bill, Bishops of London and Durham Retirement Bill, Hay and Straw Bill, Metropolitan Local Management Bill, Vice-President of Committee of Council on Education Bill, and Reformatory and Industrial Schools Bill were agreed to. The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, and Hospitals (Dublin) Bill, as amendment, were read a third time and passed.

LEASES OF SALES AND SETTLED ESTATES BILL.—The Commons' amendment to this bill was again considered, the measure having been sent back to that House on Thursday, and returned a second time for consideration.—The Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Redesdale, and Lord Wynford opposed the amendment, on the ground that it was unjust to legislate in this way against an individual, as the effect of the amendment would be to prevent Sir T. M. Wilson from building on Hampstead Heath.—The Lord Chancellor then put the motion, that the House do not insist on disagreeing to the Commons' amendment.—Contents, 10; Non-contents, 6; majority, 4.—The amendment was therefore agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

LEASES AND SALES OF SETTLED ESTATES BILL.—On the order of the day for taking into consideration the Lords' reasons for disagreeing to an amendment made to the bill by the House of Commons, Lord K. GROSVEOR moved that the House of Commons insist upon its amendment. There were in the House of Lords seventeen members on each side, which certainly afforded no ground for reversing their former decision in that House. The motion was agreed to, and a Committee was appointed to draw up the reasons why the House of Commons adhered to its original amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the House at its rising do adjourn until Tuesday, which was agreed to.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

## THE PROROGATION.

In consequence of the absence of her Majesty, the ceremony of the prorogation of Parliament was divested of its ordinary attractions; but there was a considerable number of spectators present. The House met at one o'clock, and until near two the Lord Chancellor was occupied in delivering judgment in two appeal cases.

The Earl of HARRINGTON rose to ask the Government several questions regarding the Maine Liquor Law in New Brunswick, but was interrupted by the entry of the Lords Commissioners, who were attired in their robes of scarlet and ermine, and took their seats on a bench immediately in front of the throne. The Commissioners were:—The Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, and Lord Montagu. As soon as they were seated, numerous ladies were admitted to the seats on both sides of the house usually occupied by the Peers, and Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, was directed to summon the Commons.

In a few minutes the Commons arrived, headed by the Speaker, the Serjeant-at-Arms, and Sir Augustus Clifford. Among those who immediately followed the Speaker were Lord Palmerston, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Baines, and the attendance of members of the Lower House was larger than usual on the occasion of Parliament being prorogued by commission. The commission having been read by the clerk at the table, the Royal assent was given in the ordinary form to a number of public and private bills.

The Royal speech on the prorogation of Parliament was then read by the Lord Chancellor, as one of the Lords Commissioners acting in her Majesty's name. The following is a copy:—

## HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

## "MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express to you her warm acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the Session.

"When her Majesty met you in Parliament at the opening of the Session, her Majesty was engaged, in co-operation with her Allies, the Emperor of the French, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, in an arduous war, having for its object matters of high European importance; and her Majesty appealed to your loyalty and patriotism for the necessary means to carry on that war with the energy and vigour essential to success.

"You answered nobly the appeal then made to you; and her Majesty was enabled to prepare, for the operations of the expected campaign, naval and military forces worthy of the power and reputation of this country.

"Happily it became unnecessary to apply those forces to the purposes for which they had been destined. A treaty was concluded by which the objects for which the war had been undertaken were fully attained; and an honourable peace has saved Europe from the calamities of continued warfare.

"Her Majesty trusts that the benefits resulting from that peace will be extensive and permanent; and that, while the friendships and alliances which were cemented by common exertions during the contest will gain strength by mutual interest in peace, those asperities which inherently belong to conflict will give place to the confidence and good will with which a faithful execution of engagements will inspire those who have learnt to respect each other as antagonists.

"Her Majesty commands you to thank you for your support in the hour of trial, and to express to you her fervent hope that the prosperity of her faithful people, which was not materially checked by the pressure of war, may continue, and be increased by the genial influence of peace.

"Her Majesty is engaged in negotiations on the subject of questions in connection with the affairs of Central America, and her Majesty hopes that the differences which have risen on those matters between her Majesty's Government and that of the United States may be satisfactorily adjusted.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that her Majesty desires to avail herself of this occasion to express the pleasure which it afforded her to receive during the war in which she has been engaged numerous and honourable proofs of loyalty and public spirit from her Majesty's Indian territories, and from those Colonial possessions which constitute so valuable and important a part of the dominions of her Majesty's Crown.

"Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the Act for rendering more effectual the police in counties and boroughs in England and Wales. This Act will materially add to the security of person and property, and will thus afford increased encouragement to the exertions of honest industry.

"Her Majesty rejoices to think that the Act for the improvement of the internal arrangements of the University of Cambridge will give fresh powers of usefulness to that ancient and renowned seat of learning.

"The Act for regulating Joint Stock Companies will afford additional facilities for the advantageous employment of capital, and will thus tend to promote the development of the resources of the country; while the Acts passed relative to the Mercantile Laws of England and of Scotland will diminish the inconvenience which the differences of those laws occasion to her Majesty's subjects engaged in trade.

"Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction that you have given your attention to the arrangements connected with County Courts. It is her Majesty's anxious wish that justice should be attainable by all classes of her subjects, with as much speed, and with as little expense, as may be consistent with the due investigation of the merits of the cause to be tried.

"Her Majesty trusts that the Act for placing the Coast Guard under the direction of the Board of Admiralty will afford the groundwork for arrangements for providing, in time of peace, means applicable to national defence, on the occurrence of any future emergency.

## "GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the Supplies for the present year.

## "MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"Her Majesty commands us to congratulate you on the favourable state of the revenue, and upon the thriving condition of all branches of the national industry; and she acknowledges with gratitude the loyalty of her faithful subjects, and that spirit of order and that respect for the law which prevail in every part of her dominions.

"Her Majesty commands us to express her confidence that on your return to your homes you will promote, by your influence and example, in your several districts, that continued and progressive improvement which is the vital principle of the well-being of nations; and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your steps, and prosper your doings, for the welfare and happiness of her people."

The LORD CHANCELLOR then, in the name of her Majesty, formally prorogued Parliament until Tuesday, the 7th of October.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. Sturt took the oath and his seat for Dorsetshire, in the room of Mr. G. Banks, deceased.

CHURCH-RATES.—Sir W. CLAY gave notice that he would introduce a bill next Session on the subject of Church-rates (Laughter)—providing for their total abolition, but saving the legal obligation that now exists.

## GENERAL BEATSON.

Mr. ROEBUCK reminded the House that he had brought this subject before the House on a former occasion, when a statement was made relative to General Beatson both by the noble Lord and the Under Secretary for War. That statement was made on the 22nd of July, but he afterwards found that the War-office had at the same time written a letter to General Beatson, founded on documents in possession of that department. Was the noble Lord aware of that circumstance when he made that statement? Did the hon. gentleman know the decision of the War-office on that occasion?

Lord PALMERSTON said he had practised no deception on the House. He was quite aware that the inquiry was concluded, but it was not for him to announce that till Lord Palmerston made the official communication to General Beatson himself. But he did state to the House on that occasion that the inquiry was on the point of conclusion, and that the decision would be very soon communicated to the House.

Mr. PELL added that he did reply to Colonel Dunne that it was not intended to prosecute the inquiry further.

Colonel DUNNE said he would next Session call the attention of the House to the practice now adopted at the War-office of putting officers on trial for their life without giving them notice.

Colonel FRENCH asked whether the Government would now give up the name of General Beatson's accuser?

Lord PALMERSTON did not know the name of the original accuser. He defended the character of Colonel O'Reilly from the charge of having behaved dishonourably in the matter.

The House was then summoned by Black Rod to hear the Royal assent to several measures, and for the prorogation. The Speaker was accompanied to the other House by all the members present. On his return he read the Royal Speech at the table, after which he shook hands with several members, and the Session terminated.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

THERE is a very general feeling current among architects in favour of Sir Charles Barry. If he has been, it is said, a little Jewish in his demands for the new Houses of Parliament, the Lords of the Treasury, it is alleged, have been dilatory, vacillating, and at last mean. The new Palace at Westminster is by far the finest building that any architect under the auspices of the Government has produced in this country since Sir William Chambers produced Somerset House—as Somerset House was the finest since Sir Christopher Wren produced St. Paul's. Sir Christopher was underpaid, Sir William well paid, and Sir Charles is about to be indifferently paid. Let us not be niggardly. Let us pay as if posterity were rewarding the great architect. Wren in his old age was stripped of all his offices in favour of a master carpenter whose attempts in architecture are proverbially failures. Chambers was more fortunate. Barry has been less lucky. The Palace he has reared in Westminster has been ridiculed in Parliament by men whose sons will blush for what their foolish fathers said.

The sailor Duke of Northumberland is making at Alnwick as strange a Batty Langley bit of rebuilding as we can call to mind in the annals of English architecture. The union of the Percy and Smithson blood in the dukedom of Northumberland was not a stranger fusion than his Grace is guilty of in the castle at Alnwick. Under Mr. Salvin's able auspices he has restored the exterior of Alnwick in a true mediæval and Harry Hotspur spirit; under some imported Italians, he has made the interior as recent a representation of modern Italian as any Duke Smithson could desire. His Grace courts comfort; and mediæval castles, with mediæval interiors and fittings, are better in poetry and romances than in actual experience. Spectators are pleased, but the inmates are not. His Grace probably thinks that if he were to restore the interior of Alnwick, as he has restored the exterior, he should be obliged to hire or build another house in the neighbourhood for the common comforts of English life in the nineteenth century. Mr. Salvin is sure to work in the spirit of the age in which was erected the building he has been employed to restore.

We tremble while we write it—another picture has been purchased for the National Gallery! Yes, Sir Charles Eastlake, nothing disconcerted, has bought a specimen of Benozzo Gozzoli, and defies Mr. William Coningham and Mr. Morris Moore. The awful presence of Mr. Coningham and Mr. Moore ascending the Gallery steps has ceased, it is said, to spread terror in the director, the travelling-agent, the keeper, and attendants. Their faces are narrowly watched, and when Dr. Waagen is seen to enter, and reddening glances are exchanged, the picture (not the purchase) is perfect.

A new work of importance is announced. Mr. Charles Ross, one of the Commissioners of Audit, is about to publish the correspondence of the Indian Marquis of Cornwallis. When Cornwallis flourished, newsletters were still in vogue, and Horace Walpole were alive to write them. The Marquis had many courtly and influential correspondents, and his letters will be found to throw important light on the madness of George III., and the conduct of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. Printed materials for the history of England under the House of Brunswick are yearly increasing. Each family is now desirous of proclaiming in print the doings of their house and the letters addressed to the most illustrious personages in their pedigree. We have had within the last twenty years the Chatham, Bedford, Lyttelton, Grenville, and Rockingham "Correspondence." One of the most important has yet to see the light—the "Bute Correspondence." When are we to see it? Into whose hands did the papers pass at the death of Lord Dudley Stuart?

This reference to letters and letter-writing reminds us of the promised edition of Horace Walpole's Letters, and the rumour which has just reached us, that the work will contain many letters, and those of the best kind, not to be found in any previous edition—addressed to Lord Lyttelton, the two Warton's; Dr. Robertson, the historian; Mr. Carter, and others. It was well observed by a living wit that "Walpole's letters are history in undress," and that he has been "as unfortunate in his editors as in his auctioneer." Who has forgotten George Robins's catalogue of the collection at Strawberry-hill? Was ever so fine a library so tied together in ignorant lots by any other follower of Robins's trade!

Neither Don Saltero (at Chelsea) or Thoresby (at Leeds) got together a more curious assemblage of something of everything than an anxious curate, with a turn for oddities, has this week brought together, and opened for public view, in the National School-rooms at Richmond, in Surrey. We were caught by the announcement and the locality. There was, indeed, a promise. Surely the land of extinct Maids of Honour—courtly Richmond—rife with recollections of Belandens and Lepells, must produce at least half-a-dozen rarities that will reward a visit and justify a dinner at the Star and Garter. We went, accompanied by a friend, eager with a collecting eye for the coming Exhibition at Manchester. We were not disappointed. At classification there was no kind of attempt, and some of the articles were not what they pretended to be. "Queen Elizabeth's comb" never passed through the hair, auburn or otherwise, of any lady of the Elizabethan era. Her "pincushion," something indeed to covet, with its five heart-shaped Queen Elizabeth's mirrors, is a memorial of the time of Charles II., and might have belonged to La Belle Jennings or La Belle Stuart—hardly to the Countess of Castlemaine or the Duchess of Portsmouth. That glass shade, covering and exhibiting "articles of silver in use on Queen Anne's toilet-table," is redolent at turns with recollections of Mrs. Masham, and the bedchamber intrigue of Belinda and of Betty Floyd. That classic-shaped mirror of walnut-wood, with china panels to its drawers, called "Pope's Looking-glass," demanded a peep in, and recalled not only the intellectual head of the great poet, but the faces of the two Miss Blounts—

The fair-haired Martha and Theresa brown.

"Theresa," we observed to our friend, "was Pope's first love—not Martha: see, she is prettier than Martha;" but our friend was lost in Miss Colyer Dawkins' christening cup and Mr. Cohen's interminable trays of matchless snuff-boxes. A well-shaped "cup from Pope's willow," also exhibited by Miss Colyer Dawkins, of last-century work, with a scene on it from "The Rape of the Lock," carried us once more to Twickenham;—as "Garrick's Tea-chest," presented by David to his wife on their marriage-day, carried us to Hampton, to Chiswick, and the Adelphi. We were permitted to touch the sugar-tongs—fairly articles, fit for the finest china—and were wafled to the side of Garrick and his wife sitting by the Countess of Burlington and Lady Hervey. A beautiful miniature of the time, after Jervas, of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, in blue, as a shepherdess, though hung shamefully high, obtained, as it deserved, a lingering admiration. Where is the picture by Jervas? and was this the Strawberry-hill miniature?—how much we should like to ask the question of the fair possessor, Miss Colyer Dawkins. Rife with coarser associations was a large silver cup, sent by Sir Henry Baker, and with this inscription on one side of it:—

The Gift of the City of London to Alderman Wilkes. 1772.

With a courtesy which we again acknowledge we were permitted to take this cup in hand. We became at once what Wilkes never was—a Wilkite. On the other side was a bas-relief in silver of Cæsar falling at the foot of Pompey's statue, and this inscription:—

May every tyrant feel

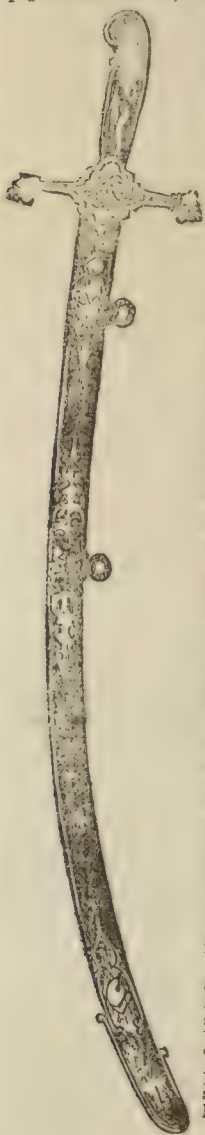
The keen deep searching of a patriot's steel!—CHURCHILL.

It was easy to see by whom the motto was selected. "Dine with Jack Wilkes, Sir (we exclaimed, cup in hand); I would as soon"—but the story, as our friend reminded us, is an invention.



PORTRAITS OF COLONEL LAKE, C.B., AND COLONEL TEESDALE, C.B.

UPON page 126 we have engraved the portraits of these officers, who so nobly distinguished themselves in that instructive episode of the late war—the story of Kars. Of their arduous services, and subsequent captivity, Colonel Lake has just published a narrative of marvellous interest, written in a cheerful spirit, and enabling the reader to understand as well as feel the whole position, and increasing the regard previously felt for the author. Colonel Lake's letters occupy several pages of the volume; and the heroic part which he took in the engagements of June 16th and September 29th are here vividly told.



COLONEL LAKE'S "SWORD OF HONOUR."

THE heroes of Kars have been well received by the country. They have deserved the glory which they have acquired. The resistance of General Williams and his comrades, not only to the open attacks of the Russians, but to the more deadly effects produced by the coolness and inertness of Government, and the apathetic feeling exhibited by the upholders of the red-tape system, is the brightest spot in the whole course of the late struggle with Russia.

A Sword of Honour, which we engrave, was presented by the inhabitants of Ramsgate to Colonel Lake, whose name is second only to that of General Williams. The sword is quite a work of art, which has been manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell (late Storrs and Mortimer), of 156, New Bond-street. The blade is of the very finest temper, and is ornamented from hilt to point. One side of it bears the following inscription:—"From the inhabitants of Ramsgate and its vicinity, to Colonel Atwell Lake, C.B. Kars, July, 1856. Kars." The magic word which has become so celebrated being—we suppose for emphasis—inscribed twice upon the blade. On the reverse side are the two crests and the motto of the Lake family, "Un Dieu, un Roi, un Cœur." The hilt is of massive silver gilt, bearing in small niches on each side the Figures of Truth or Fidelity, and that of Minerva or Wisdom. The cross-piece bears in the centre on one side the cipher of Colonel Lake, and on the other the word "Kars," the heads of an Asiatic tiger and a lion forming the ends of the cross-piece.

The sheath is of blue velvet, mounted in silver gilt, richly chased; the whole being very finely and appropriately executed. The sheath also bears the name of that town which has become the password of these warriors to fame. The inhabitants of Ramsgate may well be proud, not only of the hero, but of the handsome way in which his native town has marked her approval of his valour.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ALTHOUGH the first day's list at Goodwood showed a sad numerical falling off this year, its contests have seldom brought so many good-class winners together. Fazzoletto maintained his Two-thousand-guinea prestige in the Gratwicke Stakes, for which Manganese, who was beaten about a distance from home, and is evidently little more than a clever miler, only ran fourth. The splendid Zuyder Zee had also to bow to a neck to Ayacanora, a six-hundred-guinea daughter of Pocahontas, for the Ham Stakes, in which he turned the tables on his Newmarket conqueror, the Phyalis colt. The Lavant Stakes was the finest contest of the whole; Imperieuse receiving 7lb. from Lambourn, and beating him a head; while Nougat, Fast Day, and Pomona—all good winners this year—whipped in. The deductions from the day's sport are threefold: first, that, with health, Fazzoletto cannot lose the Doncaster St. Leger; secondly, that Lambourn, if quite fresh, is still about the best two-year-old form of the year; and, thirdly, that Pocahontas, who now adds Ayacanora to her Stockwell, Rataplan, and King Tom list of winners, was not valued too highly at the Bursleigh sale.

The meetings of the week, with the exception of Brighton, are all of a minor character. Ripon is fixed for Monday and Tuesday; Bridge-water and North Staffordshire for Tuesday and Wednesday; Airdrie and Boston for Thursday; and Brighton for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Betel-nut and three others of Lord Exeter's come up to Tattersall's on Monday, and the Rawcliffe catalogue contains thirty-one yearlings for sale on August 19th. One hundred and seventeen lots at Messrs. Hall's sale averaged about 48 gs. apiece; the Libel, one of the highest-bred horses in the kingdom, making the top price 350 gs., while Harkaway did not reach more than 200 gs. The top hunter price was 170 gs., and Oakleaf, by Oakley, proved the prima donna of the brood mares, at 105 gs. From the Racehorse Duty returns for 1852-56, which have just been given to the world, we gather the gratifying fact, that whereas the duty in 1852 only reached £4452, it amounted, in 1856, to £5451; which, added to the capital entries for the St. Leger, Derby, and Oaks, is anything but symptomatic of the Turf's speedy decay.

We are glad to find that the "Post and the Paddock" has reached its second edition so soon. The author seems to have met the objection which was very justly urged against the first edition, that the hunting-field had not received its due share of notice, by nearly doubling that chapter in length; while the horse-dealers of England, and their different styles of business, are also treated of in considerable detail. Their great leviathan, Mr. Collins, of Mount-street, Lambeth, is, it seems, generally supposed to sell upwards of 1100 horses annually, at an average of £80, and these comprehend every kind, from the first-class hunter, down to the "spotted cob, who looked quite ripe for the jocular society of Tom Barry over the way."

On Monday the Crimean Club play the rest of the Army, at Lord's; while Kent and Sussex add to the festivities of the race week by having their return match at Brighton. All England plays at Nottingham on the same day, for Guy's benefit, and, on Thursday, both the All Englanders and the United All Englanders will be found in the ranks of the North of England against the South, which comes off at Broughton, near Manchester. Perhaps the greatest batting triumph of the season so far is Caffyn's score of 88, at Kennington Oval, in the late match between Surrey and Sussex.

The water-list of the week embraces Wentzell's pair-oars and the Greenwich Annual Regatta, on Monday; the Manchester and Salford Regatta, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; the Holyhead Regatta and the Anglesey Yacht Club Sailing Match (from Lambeth to Putney), on Tuesday; the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday—Prince Albert's Cup being down for the first, and her Majesty's for the latter, of these days; and the Leander Club Coat and Badge for Apprentices (at Putney) and the Royal Welsh Yacht Club Regatta, for Saturday. Mr. Weld, of Lulworth, the owner of the *Alarm*, has just launched his splendid new sloop-rigged cutter, the *Lulworth*, of 80 tons; and it is intimated that he is open to sail her with any yacht of her tonnage in the world.

GOODWOOD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Craven Stakes.—Diana, 1. Tom Thumb, 2. Sweepstakes, 10 sovs.—Madame Clicquot, 1. Lady Florence, 2. Gratwicke Stakes.—Fazzoletto, 1. Theodora, 2. Ham Stakes.—Ayacanora, 1. Zuyder Zee, 2. Lavant Stakes.—Imperieuse, 1. Lambourn, 2. Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 50l. added.—Czar, 1. Challow Boy, 2. Sweepstakes of 300 sovs. each.—Hazel walked over.

WEDNESDAY.

An accident of a most painful and deplorable nature marked the race for the Goodwood Stakes. As the horses were rounding the turn at the "Clump," Chevy Chase bolted, ran up the embankment, and fell. Seven others were in consequence brought to the ground, and it was by the merest chance that both Pretty Boy and Diana escaped coming into collision with them. Diana leaped over one of the fallen horses, and a "plate," which flew into the air, struck his rider and cut his face. Pretty Boy was "rammed" right through the horses and riders as they lay sprawling on the ground. The race was now by the majority of the spectators disregarded, and a most painful sensation was created. Assistance was instantly rendered. Hall, the rider of Lundyfoot; Cresswell, the rider of Vandal; and J. Stegall, the rider of Comedy, fortunately escaped with only a slight shaking. Bartholomew sustained a severe concussion of the brain, and is lying in a most precarious condition. Mundy had his thigh fractured and collar-bone broken. Ashmal escaped with a broken collar-bone, and Hearnden with a cut in the head. Salter was much shaken and stunned. Chevy Chase broke her leg, and was destroyed. The only other animal injured was Vandal, who had a piece torn out of his shoulder.

Handicap Plate.—Sacrifice f. 1. Farmer's Daughter f. 2. Drawing-room Stakes.—Intimidation, 1. Ulysses, 2. Goodwood Stakes.—Pretty Boy, 1. Sandboy, 2. Cowdray Stakes.—Alycane, 1. Chow, 2. Stewards' Cup.—New Brighton, 1. Olympus, 2. Sweepstakes of 300 sovs.—Queen's Head walked over.

THURSDAY.

Fourth Bentinek Stakes.—Shorcham, 1. Sandboy, 2. Sixth Bentinek Stakes.—Blink Bonny, 1. Chevalier d'Industrie, 2. Goodwood Cup.—Rogerthorpe, 1. Yellow Jack, 2. Molcomb Stakes.—Lambourn, 1. Lord of Hills, 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

OWING, in a great measure, to an active demand having sprung up for money, and to the large supply of provincial paper in London, there has been only a limited business done in the Stock Market this week, and prices of both the Funded and Unfunded Debt have shown a tendency to give way. The fact that the Bank of France is still purchasing large quantities of gold in this country has not failed to have some influence upon the jobbers, whose operations, both for Money and Time, have been trifling. The Discount Market has been well supplied with cash, and large sums have been taken by the leading houses at 3½ per cent on "call." In the Stock Exchange, 4½ to 5 per cent has been paid for short loans on Government Securities; and the rate in Lombard-street is about 3½ per cent below the Bank minimum. In addition to shipments of bullion to France, several parcels of gold have lately been forwarded direct to Vienna. The imports have been liberal—viz., about 600,000*l.* chiefly from Australia and the United States.

On Monday national Stocks were very flat, yet scarcely any change took place in the quotations. The Three per Cents Reduced were 96½ and 96; Consols, for Money, 95½ and 95; New Three per Cents, 96½ and 96; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 94½; Long Annuities, 1860, 3 7-16; Ditto, 1885, 18 3-16; India Bonds, 20s. to 21s., and Exchequer Bills, 20s. to 24s. prem. The transactions on Tuesday were limited, as follows:—Bank Stock, 218; Three Reduced, 96½; Consols, 95½ and 95; New Three per Cents, 96½ and 96; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 94½; Long Annuities, 1855, 18½; India Bonds, 20s. to 23s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 100½. On Wednesday the market generally was very flat. The Reduced were 96 to 95½; Consols, 95½ to 95; New Three per Cents, 96½ and 96; Long Annuities, 1855, 18½; India Bonds, 20s. to 24s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 20s. to 23s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 100½. Much inactivity prevailed on Thursday, and prices were almost nominal. The Three per Cents for Transfer were 95½; for the Account, 95½; the Reduced, 95½ and 96; and the New Three per Cents, 96½; Exchequer Bills, 17s. to 21s.; India Bonds, 19s. to 22s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 100½. The Bank Directors made no change in the rate of discount.

The rates of exchange received by the last mail from China are unfavourable, and strongly indicative of increased shipments of silver. At Canton the advance from 4s. 10d. to 4s. 11d.; and at Shanghai, from 6s. 9d. to 7s. 3d. We are still drawing silver from the Continent to meet the demand.

The Board of Trade returns for last month show very favourable results, the increase in the shipments, compared with June, 1855, being no less than 2,492,492*l.*, or at the rate of thirty per cent. The total shipments for the last six months exceeded those of 1855 by 10,856,094*l.*

The dealings in the Foreign House have been devoid of interest; nevertheless, prices generally have been tolerably well supported. We have had transactions in Brazilian Five per Cents at 102½; ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 84; Ecuador, New Consolidated, 14½; Granada Two-and-a-Half per Cents, New Active, 20½; Ditto, Two-and-a-Half per Cents Deferred, 7½; Mexican Three per Cents, 23; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 81½; Russian Five per Cents, 112½; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cents, 98½; Spanish Three per Cents, 44½; Ditto, New Deferred, 24; Turkish Six per Cents, 104½; Ditto, Small, 104; Ditto, Six per Cents, 107; Venezuela Four-and-a-half per Cents, 34½; Ditto One-and-a-half per Cents, Deferred, 14½; French Rentes Three per Cents, 71½ 50c.; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 90; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 65½; Dutch Four per Cents, 97½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 49½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 92½. From our quotations, it will be seen that Spanish Stock has not suffered from the *coup d'état* in Spain.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been very firm, and prices generally have ruled steady. Australasia have realised 102½; British North American, 70; Colonial, 23½; London Chartered of Australia, New, 15½; London and County, 35; London and Paris, 5½; London and Westminster, 49½; Oriental, 41; Ottoman, 12½; Union of Australia, 72; Union of London, 28½.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have been steady in price; but the business doing in them has been very moderate. Berlin Waterworks have marked 5; Canada's Company's Bonds, 128; Ditto Government Six per Cents, 115½; Crystal Palace, 23; General Steam Navigation Company, 27½; London General Omnibus, 44; Mexican and South American 34; National Discount Company, 62; North of Europe Steam, 144; Peel River Land and Mineral, 24; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 144; Royal Mail Steam, 70½; South Australian Land, 36; Hungerford Bridge, 8; Vauxhall, 21 ex div.; St. Katharine Docks, 89 ex div.; Southampton, 49½.

Nearly all Railway Shares have been very inactive, and prices have shown a tendency to give way. The advertised "calls" for August are £418,825. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 44; Calcuttania, 60½; Chester and Holyhead, 17½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 45½; East Anglian, 17½; Eastern Counties, 10½; East Lancashire, 86; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 38½; Great Northern, 98½; Ditto, A Stock, 90; Ditto, B Stock, 132; Great Western, 62½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97½; London and Brighton, 108; London and North-Western, 107½; London and South-Western, 109½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34½; Midland, 84; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 56; North British, 37; North-Eastern (Berwick), 87½; Ditto, Extension, 20½; Ditto, Leeds, 18½; Ditto, York, 62½; North Staffordshire, 12½ ex div.; South-Eastern, 74; Waterford and Kilkenny, 63; Waterford and Limerick, 26½; West End of London and Crystal Palace, 74.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 139½; London, Tilbury, and Southend (Barking Shares), 23; Midland, Bradford, 95; Northern and Eastern, 59; Preston and Wyre, 47; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 72; Wear Valley, 34½; Wilts and Somerset, 51.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 101½; Eastern Counties Extension, 1 prem.; Ditto, No. 2, 2½ prem.; Great Northern Five per Cent, 119; Ditto, Redeemable at 10 per cent prem., 113½; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent, 107; Great Western, Four-and-a-half per Cent, 96; Ditto, Four per Cent, 90½; Midland Consolidated, 101½; Waterford and Kilkenny 2½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 84; Belgian Eastern Junction, 17; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 114; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 6; East Indian, 23½; Geelong and Melbourne, 24½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 13½; Great Indian Peninsular, 22½; Great Luxembourg, 58; Great Western of Canada, New, 88; Madras, 23; Namur and Liege, 94; Northern of France, 41½; Riga and Dunaburg, 58½; Royal Danish, 20½; Royal Swedish, 14; Sambre and Meuse, 13½.

Mining Shares have been dull. On Thursday, Brazilian Imperial (Cocac and Cuiaba) were 3½; Santiago de Cuba, 2½; United Mexican, 3½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, July 25.—Although the supply of English wheat in to-day's market was very moderate, the demand for all kinds was exceedingly heavy. The few sales of fine qualities were at a decline in price of fully 3s. per quarter. Other qualities were nominally 4s. per quarter cheaper. Foreign wheat was done in the extreme, at from 2s. to 5s. per quarter less money. The few samples of barley in the market were the turn drier. Malt sold to a fair extent, at full quotations. Oats.—The supply of which was extensive—moved off heavily, at 1s. per quarter less money. In the value of beans and peas scarcely any change took place. Flour was heavy, at 3s. to 4s. per sack and 2s. per barrel decline.

July 30.—We had a very dull market to-day for all kinds of produce, and prices showed a further tendency to give way.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 68s. to 77s.; ditto, white, 70s. to 83s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 68s. to 76s.; rye, 3s. to 4s.; grinding, 3s. to 4s.; distilling, ditto, 4s. to 4½s.; malt, 4s. to 4½s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 4s. to 7s.; brown, ditto, 4s. to 6s.; Kingston and Ware, 6s. to 7s.; Chevalier, 7s.; Yorkshire and Lancashire feed oats, 2s. to 2½s.; potato, ditto, 2s. to 2½s.; Youghall and Cork, 14s. to 21s.; white, 2s. to 2½s.; tick beans, 3s. to 4s.; grey peas, 4s. to 4½s.; mangel, 4s. to 4½s.; white, 4s. to 4½s.; bolters, 4s. to 4½s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 6s. to 6½s.; Suffolk, 5s. to 5½s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 5s. to 5½s. per 280*l*bs. American flour, 9s. to 10s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Linsed and rapeseed are in active request, at fully the late improvement in value. Cakes are slow; but agricultural seeds are dull.

Linsed, English, crushing, 5s. to 6s.; Mediterranean, 5s. to 5½s.; hempsed, 5s. to 5½s. per quarter; circular, 2s. to 2½s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 22s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 1s. to 1½s.; tares, 6s. to 6½s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 8s. to 9s. per quarter. Linsed cakes, English, 110s. to 110½s.; ditto, foreign, 49 to 11s.; rape cakes, 15 15s. to 16 per cwt.; canary, 5s. to 6s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of white bread in the metropolis are from 9½d. to 10½d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 9d.; per 4*l*b. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 77s. 5d.; barley, 41s. 8d.; oats, 27s. 2d.; rye, 47s. 5d.; beans, 45s. 4d.; peas, 42s. 4d. The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 75s. 6d.; barley, 39s. 6d.; oats, 25s. 11d.; rye, 45s. 7d.; beans, 42s. 1d.; peas, 39s. 1d.

The London Corn Trade Week.—Wheat, 50s. 4d.; barley, 15s. 4d.; oats, 7d. 7-8; rye, 8s. 1d.; beans, 2s. 4d.; peas, 2s. 4d.

The demand for all sorts of sugar has been less active than in the previous week. The market has realised 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Demara, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Mauritius, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at from 57s. to 58s. 6d. per cwt. Raw sugar, 4s. to 4s. 6d. Cane.—Plantation kinds have sold to a fair extent, at fully late rates. A few parcels of good ord. native have realised 51s. per cwt.

Cotton.—The demand for this article has become less active, and late rates are barely supported.

Several parcels of good white Bengal have changed hands at from 11s. 6d. to 12s. per cwt. Long rat or low terms.

The demand for Irish butter continues limited, and prices are barely supported. Foreign qualities are dull, and fully 2s. per cwt. lower. English move off heavily, at barely 1s. 10d. The London market is firm, and prime parcels of English are rather dearer. Hens and land are tolerably steady.

Tallow.—This article is less active, and P.Y.C., on the spot, has sold at 45s. 3d. to 46s. per cwt. For the last three months we have sellers at 45s. to 50s. The imports are but moderate.

Oils.—Linsed oil has sold briskly at 23s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt. on the spot. Rapo and most other oils are rather higher. Turpentine is dull. Spirits, 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.; and rough, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is a fair demand for rum. Proof Leeward, 2s. 4d.; East India, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per gallon. In brandy very little is doing. Malt spirit is in request, at full quotations.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 to £6; new ditto, £3 to £4 10s.; old clover, £4 10s. to 10 10s.; new ditto, £3 to £4; and straw, 11 10s. to 11 1s. per load.

Hops.—The plantation accounts are rather more favourable, and the duty has been done at £210,000. Choice samples support late rates, but other kinds are very dull.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing at the opening decline in price. The private market is very dull.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, and an extensive business is doing, at from 4s. to 5s. per cwt.

Coal.—Tanfield Moor, 14s.; Wylam, 17s. 3d.; Harton, 16s. 6d.; Belmont, 17s. 6d.; Lambton, 18s.; South Hilt, 18s. 3d.; Stewart's, 18s. 6d.; South Kelloe, 17s. 6d.; Tees, 18s. 6d. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The supplies of stock have been tolerably good. Generally speaking, the demand has been less active, as follows:—

Cattle.—Tanfield Moor, 14s.; Wylam, 17s. 3d.; Harton, 16s. 6d.; Belmont, 17s. 6d.; Lambton, 18s.; South Hilt, 18s. 3d.; Stewart's, 18s. 6d.; South Kelloe, 17s. 6d.; Tees, 18s. 6d. per ton.

Beef from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; lamb, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8*l*bs. by the carcase.

Beef from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; lamb, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8*l*bs. by the carcase.

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Beef from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; m





MRS. MARY E. WEBB (A COLOURED NATIVE OF PHILADELPHIA) READING "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN," IN THE HALL OF STAFFORD HOUSE.

the readings. It was a mixture of solemnity and pathos quite indescribable; and it was evident that Mrs. Webb had, in the latter part of the entertainment, regained a portion of that confidence which she had lost at the commencement. She was heartily applauded. We understand that she has produced a great sensation in America by reading portions of "Hiawatha," dressed in Indian costume. We can easily imagine that the peculiarity of her delivery would be well adapted to that curious poem. It is unlucky for Mrs. Webb that she has visited London just as "all the world," that is to say, the small fraction of London which is the peculiar patron of entertainments of this kind, is absent, or going to be absent. Nevertheless, we trust that there will be enough friends of the dark races left in London to carry out to a successful termination the attempt which the Duchess of Sutherland has so kindly and powerfully assisted.

#### THE PRINCE OF WALES' YACHT CLUB CHALLENGE CUP MATCH.

THIS Match, the first of its kind by this club, was sailed on Saturday last, for a magnificent Challenge Cup, valued at 70 guineas. This handsome prize weighs eighty ounces, and is the design and manufacture of Mr. J. W. Benson, of Ludgate-hill.

In addition to this, a powerful and valuable telescope, with a compass, was given for the second boat, so that there was no lack of inducement for large entries and good sailing. The weather was beautifully fine, with a capital W. by S. wind. The *Oread* steamer, Capt. Wheeler, was chartered to accompany the race, with a large party, principally ladies, on board, and soon arrived at Erith, where the following yachts were at their stations:—*Eagle*, 6; *Julia*, 7; *Little Mosquito*, 8; *Invicta*, 8; *Flirt*, 8—with a minute per ton allowed for difference of size.

At two minutes to twelve the gun to get ready was fired, and at 12.7, all being in readiness, a capital start was effected. The *Julia* was first in trim, then the *Mosquito*; the *Eugenie* immediately took a slight lead, but in the same moment lost it, and fell a long way astern. The *Mosquito* then took the lead, followed closely by the *Julia*. The *Flirt* then came up and worked herself into second place, and a very beautiful race followed, all being close together. The course was from Erith to the Chapman Head Light and back to Erith; and they arrived at Chapman Head in the following order:—

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Flirt .. ..	2	50	15	Mosquito .. ..	2	53	30
Invicta .. ..	2	53	0	Julia .. ..	2	54	15

The wind now became very stiff, and the *Mosquito* went by the *Invicta*, which directly afterwards ran aground. After a most capital and exciting struggle, the race finished at Erith as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Flirt .. ..	5	51	30	Julia .. ..	6	22	0
Mosquito .. ..	5	55	0				

the reader would have made a pleasant impression and no more. In the second part, however, Mrs. Webb showed that she possessed considerable and rather peculiar dramatic power. With very little gesticulation, and simply by judicious modulations of the voice, combined with earnest and effective delivery, she gave great effect to the last dark, powerful scenes of the drama. The manner in which Cassy's story was told was especially pathetic; and although, from its length, it threatened to be tedious, the attention of the audience seldom flagged. But Mrs. Webb was most successful in the character of Tom himself. The hoarse negro voice, the solemn tones—those of a man living in a world which seems to be a perpetual contradiction to the laws of that God in whom he firmly believes—were very striking. The piety, the resignation, the humility, and, at the same time, the confidence of Tom's character were brought out fully. The singing of the hymns was remarkably effective. The peculiar negro intonation, the struggle after correctness of melody, the solemn meaning which the singer threw into the words, gave great prominence to this portion of



THE PRINCE OF WALES' YACHT CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.

The race being finished, the whole of the company repaired to the after-deck, where the prizes were presented by the worthy Commodore, R. Hewett, Esq.: the Challenge Cup to Mr. Young, of the *Flirt*, to be retained for one year, and then given up for competition again; and the telescope to Mr. Bulmer, of the *Mosquito*. The affair terminated with the greatest satisfaction to all.

#### INTERESTING CEREMONY IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

A VERY interesting ceremony was revived at Peel Castle, in this island, on the 23rd of June last. Good Bishop Wilson, as he is affectionately and deservedly called by the natives of the island, established an annual service for the Manx fishermen at the commencement of the season for the herring fishing, which, kept up for very many years, was at length suffered to fall into disuse. Last summer it was for the first time revived by the present Bishop of Sodor and Man; and on the above-mentioned day the service was again performed among the picturesque and interesting ruins of Peel Castle by the zealous prelate. According to his wish, all classes, from the Lieut.-Governor of the island to the fishermen themselves, attended and joined in this solemn service. Though it is to be regretted that but few of the fishermen found it convenient to attend, there were more than on the same occasion last year; and it is to be hoped that they will gradually be induced to attend in greater numbers, and join the rest of the islanders in offering their praises for past mercies and prayers for future success and protection—for the spirit of piety, for which this interesting and hardy class of men were formerly remarkable, has not entirely forsaken them, as still, when out at sea, they uncover their heads and bend in silent worship before commencing the night's fishing.

In the accompanying Sketch, the group on the mound is intended to represent the Bishop pronouncing his blessing, surrounded by a few of his clergy, with two very old fishermen reclining behind them.



CEREMONY IN THE ISLE OF MAN.



ROMAN  
TESSELATED PAVEMENT  
AT CIRENCESTER.

THE modern town of Cirencester is built upon the site of a Roman military station of considerable importance, called *Corinium*. It was one of the *hibernia* or winter quarters of the Romans; and on this account especially, as well as from its ancient importance, there are constantly found, as might be expected, many remains illustrating the manners and customs of the Romans in this country, particularly such as illustrate their domestic habits; and the floors and walls and foundations of their houses are very frequently met with. Several tessellated floors have from time to time been exposed in the neighbourhood, together with a large number of coins, domestic and other utensils, weapons, ornaments, &c.

In 1849, whilst some excavations were being made in the principal street of the town for the purpose of making a sewer, the workmen came upon two floors—one fifteen, the other twenty-five, feet square—running in an oblong direction across the street. These floors, besides being of large size, and of very elaborate design—displaying, perhaps, more artistic skill than any which had previously been found—were in so good a state of preservation that it was deemed advisable that they should be preserved with more than ordinary care; and as they were in a position where, with every precaution, they were liable to injury, besides impeding the progress of the works and the traffic of the street, measures were taken without loss of time for their removal; and the Earl Bathurst, with the greatest liberality, at once offered to build a suitable museum in which these and all other records of the history of the inhabitants of ancient *Corinium* might be properly preserved. The building has lately been completed, and the pavements removed and relaid in their new position with perfect success.

As many valuable relics, such as these pavements, are lost to the scientific world from those who have discovered them not knowing what to do with them or how to remove them without detriment—for generally their weight and construction render their removal a work of considerable difficulty—a short account of the methods so successfully adopted for the removal and relaying of these fine examples may serve as a guide to antiquarians and others who may have similar cases come under their observation.

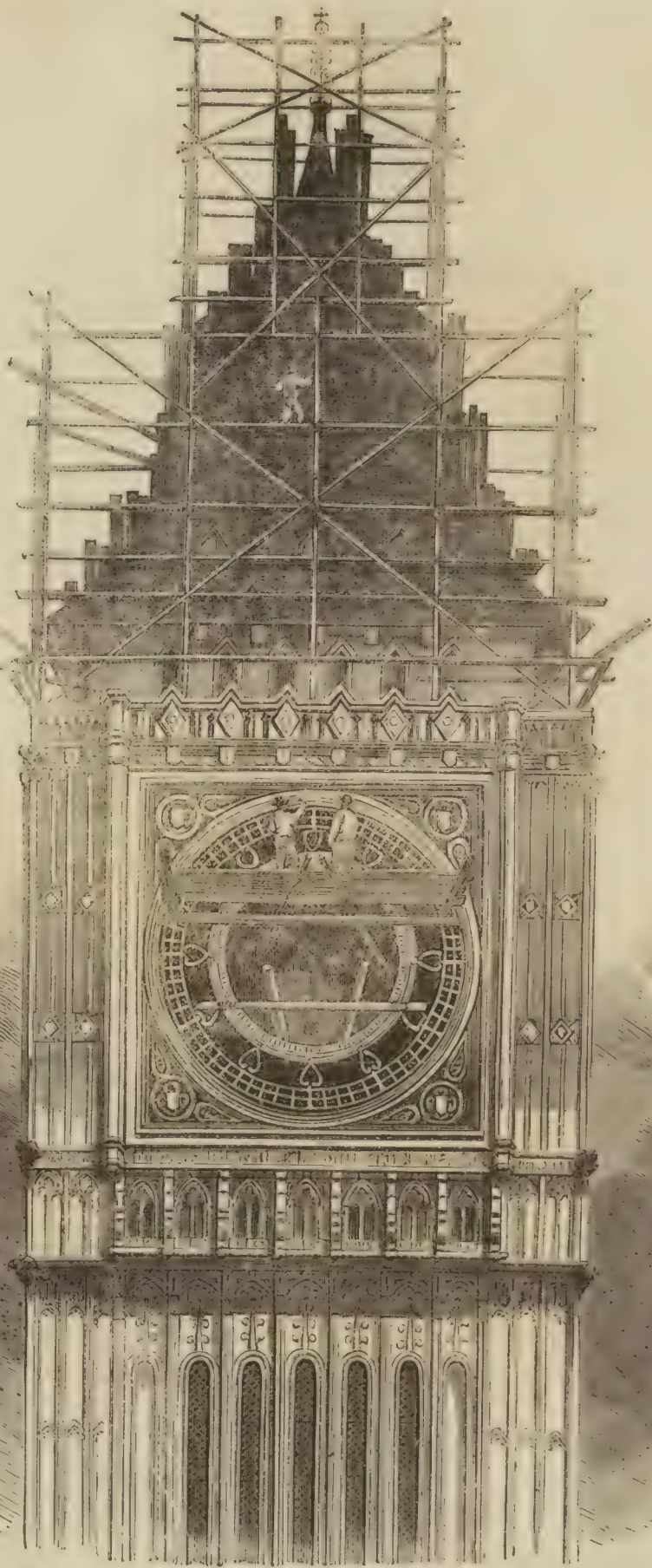
The superintendence of the work was undertaken by the Rev. Canon Powell, Incumbent of Cirencester, and Professor Buckman, of the Royal Agricultural College, who immediately on the discovery of the pavements, caused the earth to be removed carefully to the full extent of the floors; a correct copy was next taken of the pavement by laying down large sheets of thin paper and tracing the tessellæ, stone for stone, in the exact colours of the original. This was done by Mr. Cox, of Cirencester, assisted by many volunteers, including several gentlemen from the Royal Agricultural College. The sheets when finished were joined together, and thus formed a correct working plan from which the pavements could be relaid with perfect accuracy.

To understand clearly the process of removal, it is necessary to explain the general structure of Roman pavements, which appear to have been of two kinds:—

1st. Floors raised above the level of the ground, upon a number of small supports called *pila*, the object being to admit a free circulation of air under the floor and for the purpose of heating.

2nd. Floors formed on the ground without supports.

The first kind were of the highest class, being the dwelling apartments, and usually more elaborately finished than the second-class, which were not even always tessellated, and were generally in passages and those parts of the house not in general use.



PRESENT STATE OF THE CLOCK TOWER OF THE PALACE OF PARLIAMENT, WESTMINSTER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The pavements found at Cirencester were of the first class. They were supported on *pila* of various materials: some being hewn stones about eight inches square, built up to the required height; some of flat, square bricks; others were part brick and part hewn stone; and a few were the bases and portions of the shafts of stone pillars which had formed part of some previous structure. All these *pila* were surmounted by flat, square bricks of larger size, and on them were placed large flange tiles, their edges resting on the *pila* and close together so as to form a continuous floor; upon which concrete, a mixture of pounded bricks and lime, was evenly laid to the thickness of about six inches, and this was the bed upon which the tessellæ of the pavement were placed.

The design of the mosaic work was formed of circles, semicircles, and other geometric figures, which naturally divided the pavement into compartments, in each of which was an elaborately-executed mythological subject. A double row of white tessellæ surrounded each compartment, and these were first taken out and carefully preserved to be put in place again when the pavement was relaid. In order to preserve the mosaic work from injury during the operation of removing, it was covered over with plaster of Paris; but in taking off the plaster again it was found that the tessellæ were very liable to adhere to it and be pulled out from their places. In the groove where the white tessellæ were taken out the chisel was brought to work, and the concrete cut completely through. The pavement, now divided into separate pieces, merely required moving; which, however, was a work of considerable difficulty, as some of the pieces were very heavy, weighing almost a ton. A couple of wide and very thick planks were now slipped under the piece to be moved, and in each end of these a stout iron bar was bolted, long enough to reach perpendicularly above the surface of the pavement, and terminated in a ring; bars were then passed through the rings, and the piece lifted by hand—or, when too heavy for men to move, it was hoisted from its bed with pulleys—and placed on a truck, and drawn to a temporary location, until the promised museum was ready for its reception. Portions of the pavement were placed in three different situations, and it was found that all three portions were not equally preserved. This discovery, though accidental, is important as pointing out to antiquarians a precaution to be taken in preserving similar valuable relics. Some portions of the pavement were placed on the floor in one of the small side chapels attached to the parish church, and these were found to be the worst preserved of all; others were placed in a coach-house belonging to Earl Bathurst, and were in better preservation; the rest were placed on the lawn in front of Earl Bathurst's house, and covered over with a canvas tent—and these, though the most exposed to the weather, were in the best preservation. The fact is easily accounted for—it was the very exposure that preserved them: having been buried for so many years, they were completely saturated with moisture and required seasoning when exposed to the air. Those in the church were too dry, and they consequently cracked; while those on the lawn, being subjected to the action of the weather, dried gradually and were preserved.

The same means as were adopted in raising them from their original position were made use of in conveying them to the new museum, where the relaying is now completed; and in the successful achievement of which portion of the labour some thanks are due to Mr. Minton, who, at Professor Buckman's request, kindly sent an experienced man to perform the work.

The new museum is a substantial building, and is placed at the north-west corner of the town, on the road leading up to the Agricultural College.



MUSEUM FOR THE ROMAN TESSELATED PAVEMENT, AT CIRENCESTER.



THE ROMAN TESSELATED PAVEMENT, AT CIRENCESTER.



## WESTMINSTER PALACE.

## THE CLOCK TOWER AND GREAT CLOCK.

AMIDST the pride of association and the respect for historic site which has had so much to do with the design of the New Palace of Parliament, at Westminster, not the least remarkable instance is the rearing of the great Clock Tower, almost upon the very spot whereon was placed the first striking clock set up in England. The reader will doubtless recollect (perchance from Hollar's print) the history of this ancient clock, which was placed in the clock-house, opposite Westminster-hall, the cost being defrayed by a fine imposed on the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in 16th of Edward I., or 1288. On the front of one of the houses in Old Palace-yard, directly opposite Westminster-hall, there may now be seen a large dial, bearing the motto "Disce justitiam timere," which motto was inscribed upon the old clock-tower, and refers to the fine imposed upon the Chief Justice. This house is stated to occupy the site of the clock tower, and not far from it is the lofty tower which Sir Charles Barry has raised for the reception of the great clock of the New Palace. There are five stories in this tower, beneath that in which the clock is now being placed. The floor on which the clock is intended to rest is 165 feet 7 inches above high-water mark; the centre of the dial-plate of the clock will therefore be 182 feet 7 inches. As we shall hereafter illustrate the great clock in all its details, we reserve the description for the present. The dial-plates, of which there is one for each of the four sides of the tower, are 22 feet in diameter; and the four sets of hands weigh 12 cwt., and are 20 feet in length.

## THE QUEEN AT ALDERSHOTT.

The review at Aldershot Common, on Wednesday last, was the most imposing military spectacle that has yet taken place there. The hour fixed for the inspection was four o'clock; but, in consequence of the large number of troops to be brought together, several of the regiments marched out of quarters as early as two o'clock. At three o'clock several regiments were massed upon the ground, and before four the whole array were drawn up in review order under the line of hills overlooking Aldershot Common. The cavalry were the first to arrive on the ground. Among the regiments and parts of regiments present were detachments of the 1st Dragoon Guards, 11th Hussars, 15th Hussars, 7th Hussars, and the 1st and 2nd Regiments of the German Legion (cavalry). Two batteries of field artillery and two troops of Royal Horse Artillery followed the cavalry from the Camp. The infantry included, in addition to three battalions of Foot Guards and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Rifle Brigade, the following regiments of the Crimean Light Division:—The 26th (East Devonshire), the 42nd (Royal Highlanders), the 49th (North Devonshire), the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's Own), the 77th (East Middlesex), the 55th (Northamptonshire), the 90th (North Devonshire), the 15th (Derbyshire), and the 97th (Earl of Ulster's Own). There were also present on the ground the 4th (King's Own), the 7th (Royal Fusiliers), the 19th (1st York), the 23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers), the 25th (Staffordshire), the 41st (The Welsh), and the 44th (East Essex).

Precisely at a quarter-past four o'clock a royal salute from the artillery announced the approach of the Royal party, and presently afterwards her Majesty was seen on horseback advancing at the head of a brilliant staff. The Queen wore over her riding-habit the scarlet jacket of a gold-braided general officer, across which was a gold-embroidered scarf. Her Majesty wore the "Mellon hat" of dark beaver, with a red and white feather and pendent gold tassels, adding greatly to the effect of a piquant and graceful costume. Passing along the ridge of the hill, her Majesty rode towards the right of the first line, at the extreme end of which were drawn up the remnant of the 11th Hussars, which had arrived at Portsmouth only the previous day, and marched 22 miles on Wednesday morning to share in the honours of the inspection. Her Majesty, proceeding down the line, inspected respectively the 95th, 42nd, 44th, 41st, 23rd, 20th, and 4th Regiments; the line considerably exceeding a mile in length, and the inspection occupying fully half an hour. Her Majesty, having passed down the front line, wheeled to the left, and proceeded along the rear rank, in which the Royal attention was especially directed to the 85th and 33rd Regiments, which so greatly distinguished themselves on several occasions during the late bloody contest. The Queen, having completed the inspection, proceeded to take up a position upon a point of ground marked out as most convenient for the troops to march past. This movement was now proceeded with, the cavalry and artillery leading, and the Foot Guards and Rifle Brigade taking precedence of the other infantry regiments. The filing off of 20,000 men necessarily occupied a long time, but the ceremonial was watched with unflagging interest by the spectators, who saw before them the finest army that has ever been assembled in this country, and one of which the nation is justly proud.

After the whole of the troops had marched past, certain evolutions, having for their object the development of an attack, and a retreat from a strong position, diversified with some smart firing, both of musketry and artillery, were gone through, and the review terminated about seven o'clock. The heat of the day was excessive, and several men fainted under the choking chin-straps and heavy kit; but no serious casualties occurred. Among the distinguished parties present on the heath was one equestrian group of great interest, consisting of the Orleans family, represented by the Prince de Joinville, the Duke de Nemours, and the Duke d'Angoulême, each with their eldest sons mounted on ponies. They did not attach themselves to the Royal party, but remained highly interested spectators until the last moment, when the troops returned to camp.

## CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.

**Rectories.**—The Rev. C. A. Price to Holy Trinity, Rushmore, Lancashire; Rev. G. F. Whitaker to Flordon, Norfolk; Rev. R. W. W. Cobbold to Whipstead, near Bury St. Edmund's; Rev. J. Isaacson to St. Mary's, Newmarket. **Vicarage.**—The Rev. J. H. Hastings to Martley, near Stourport. **Incumbencies.**—The Rev. G. W. Watson to Milford, near Godalming; Rev. L. B. White to Trinity Church, Dover; Rev. W. B. Cave to Homerton, near London.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—On Saturday last there was a third display of the Great Fountains and system of Waterworks at the Crystal Palace. The fête was attended by about 11,500 persons. The weather was somewhat overcast, and the wind broke some of the higher jets into spray; and just before the close there was a smart shower of rain. Still, the spectacle was an impressive triumph of art, and was greatly enjoyed by the brilliant company.

**THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM.**—A grand gala, under the patronage of the Queen, Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and the local nobility, took place in the grounds of Aston-park, near Birmingham, on Monday last. The idea of thus patronising the Queen's Hospital of that town originated with a company of gentlemen who associate at the Woodman Tavern at Birmingham. The first entertainments for all classes were provided. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance, and that of the 10th Hussars played in front of the hall. Nothing could exceed the grandeur and joyousness of the company, which, at its height, must have exceeded 50,000 persons. The London and North-Western Railway conveyed during the day at least 700 passengers on the line between Birmingham and Aston, without the slightest accident. The hospital will benefit, it is calculated, about 1000, by the late, Aston Hall, it will be reconverted, was formerly the residence of James Watt, the mechanical engineer.

## SPOT ON THE SUN.—(From a Correspondent).

—No spot had appeared on the Sun's disc, since Friday, April 18th, 1856, until the morning of the 23rd July, being the day following that on which the planet Jupiter passed so near the Moon. This spot is now passing over, and will no doubt continue visible until the 6th August. The spot seen on the 18th April, had been visible eight days, previously to which 130 days had elapsed without a spot.

**PLENTY OF GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.**—The *Melbourne Herald* is publishing communications on the probable future productiveness of the gold-fields from Mr. Brache, a gentleman of scientific attainments and practical experience, educated in the mineralogical schools of Prussia, and long habilitated to the mines of California and Victoria. He considers the latter at least twice as rich as the former, and that it will take many thousand years to exhaust the soil of gold, even if their processes were as scientific as they are now rude and wasteful.

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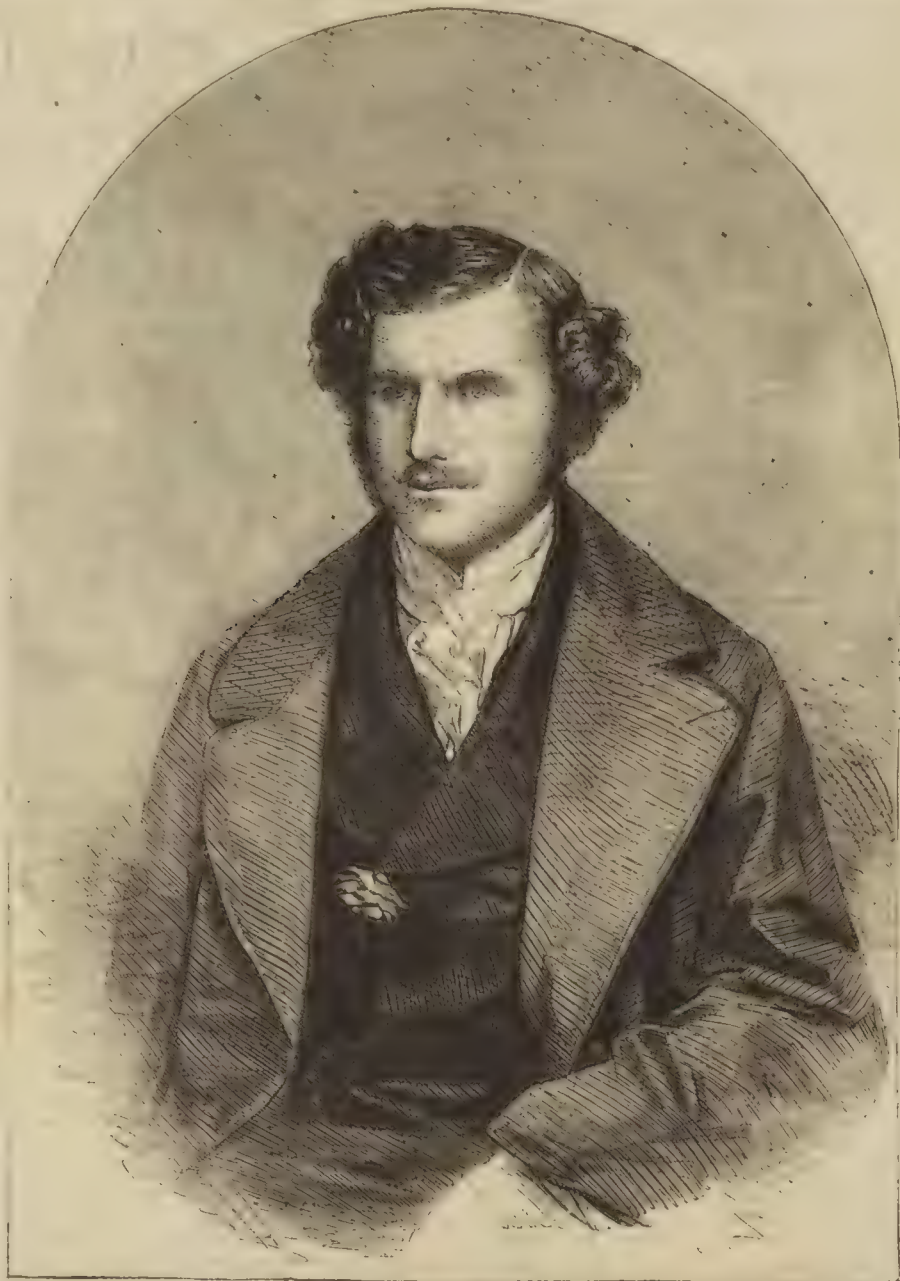








COLONEL ATWELL LAKE, C.B.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.



LIEUT.-COL. TEESDALE, C.B.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.

captive the wife of Hæsten, and his sons, who were conducted to the King. Some of his followers urged him to put these captives to death; others to detain them in prison, as a check upon Hæsten; but Alfred, with his usual generosity, remembering that he had been godfather to one of Hæsten's sons, and the Duke Eðered to the other, not only dismissed them unhurt, but honoured them with presents.

This is a spirited group, in every way worthy of the eminent sculptor by whom it was modelled; and the silver work is finely executed.

The second prize, "The Goodwood Cup," is a tazza in silver, designed and modelled by H. H. Armstead, and exquisitely wrought in silver by Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street. The tazza is surmounted by a group, representing Prince Arthur, as the Champion of Una, defeating the Giant Orgoglio. The Prince is in full armour, on horseback, wielding his redoubtable sword; the Giant is overthrown and struggling, and Una is escaping. The incident is thus told in the glorious verse of Spenser:—

Whom when the Prince, to battell new addrest  
And threatening high his dreadfull stroke, did see,  
His sparkling blade about his head he blest.

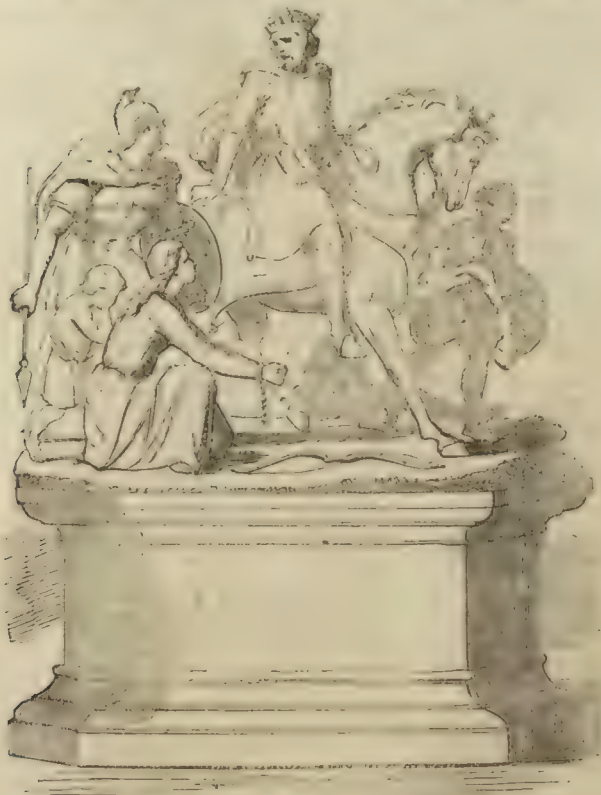
That downe he tumbled; as an aged tree,  
High growing on the top of rocky cliff,  
Whose hart-strings with keene Steele nigh hewen be;  
The mighty trunk halfe rent with ragged rift  
Doth roll adowne the rocks, and fall with fearefull drift.  
SPENSER'S "Faerie Queene," Book I., chap. viii.

The subject has been most picturesquely treated by the artist. The statuettes are in oxidised silver, by which means the lights and shadows are preserved as in a statue of bronze or marble. The styles of

the tazza are Greek, Italian, and the Renaissance combined. The value of this piece of plate is considerably above the sum—three hundred guineas—at which, as a racing prize it is estimated. The whole stands on an ebony circular pedestal, on which in raised letters of silver, the word Goodwood and the figures 1856 are embossed.

The third prize, designed and modelled by Edmund Cotterill, and executed in silver by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, illustrates a sport of considerable domestic interest, namely, "Shooting at the Popinjay," the contest for the captainship being between Morton and Lord Evandale, in Sir Walter Scott's tale of "Old Mortality." The scene was suggested to the author by a passage in the history of the Somerville family: and he adds in the note, "the Festival of the Popinjay is still, I believe, practised at Maybole, in Ayrshire." The reader will, we dare say, remember how charmingly this popinjay contest fills three chapters of Scott's tale: in the prize group the

shooting on horseback has been chosen by the artist. Scott describes the sport as "an ancient game formerly practised with archery, but at this period (1679), with fire-arms. This was the figure of a bird, decked with particoloured feathers, so as to resemble a popinjay or parrot. It was suspended to a pole, and served for a mark at which the competitors discharged their fuses and carbines in rotation, at the distance of seventy paces. He whose ball brought down the mark, held the proud title of Captain of the Popinjay for the remainder of the day, and was usually escorted in triumph to the most respectable change-house in the neighbourhood, where the evening was closed with conviviality, conducted under his auspices, and, if he was able to sustain it, at his expense."



THE STEWARDS' CUP.—ALFRED THE GREAT ORDERING THE RELEASE OF THE WIFE AND FAMILY OF HÆSTEN.



THE GOODWOOD CUP.—PRINCE ARTHUR DEFEATING THE GIANT ORGOGLIO.



THE CHESTERFIELD CUP.—MORTON AND LORD EVANDALE SHOOTING AT THE POPINJAY.





VOL. XXIX.]

AUGUST 2, 1856.

### OUT OF TOWN!

THE annual campaign called "The Season" has had everything its own way, and concentrated every one's thoughts and energies for the last three months; and now, for the first time, a few faint hints are dropped that there is such a contingency as "going out of town." Very timidly the idea presents itself at first, the break-up requires some courage, and one feels an affection for the scene of one's struggles and triumphs; but perhaps the discovery that they do not come to much, or the prudence of securing anything one may have got without further risk, sways the crowd at last, and the query is at length boldly put forth, "Where are you going this year?" The answer varies. If addressed to the lovely Lady Emmeline, whose beautiful complexion is beginning to assume the slightest *souppon* of three-balls-a-night yellow, she will reply, "We shall go first to our seat, Haugtingdon Castle, in Wales" (query, to recover the complexion?), "then to our other place, Chasely Park, in Leicestershire, and receive a succession of visitors for the hunting season." Her questioner knows what that means: London life in a country

house; crowds of visitors with their train of servants—remaining the traditional period known as the "rest-day, drest-day, and pressed-day"—then depart; while any available young nobleman or "eligible" of any description is persuaded into as permanent a visit as possible. English hospitality, *per se*, is now somewhat of a *rara avis*, and will more likely be found at the rich merchant's, who, in his superb villa near Richmond or Windsor, only aims at entertaining his own class, and stretching out a helping hand to struggling genius.

But to follow the fortunes of more fair Londoners. Some go to Brighton, and fancy themselves "out of town," though both North and South Parade vie strenuously with Regent-street in crowd and confusion, without its shady side, not to speak of the glare of the chalk cliffs, which requires the thickest of veils and largest of "uglies" to preserve the eyesight; while every Saturday the cheap train disgorges multitudes who can only go "out of town" with a return ticket, and who, with a goodly number of the tribe of Israel, swarm over the Esplanade, and fill all the flies till Monday. Far more knowing are those who cross over to Boulogne, disregarding its bad name,

and come in for a complete change of scene. The very *douaniers* who meet the steamers, with the knob on the top of their tall caps, have a *je ne sais quoi* in their manner as they whisper "*Prenez garde, Madame*," to the nervous dowagers who mount the ladder; while the fair *matelotes* are unrivalled bits of costume, with splendid studies of legs for those who like them. The shore is of the softest sand for the feet of lady bathers, and in a *fourmillant* state of agitation all day; but we must warn the ladies that the pier commands a minute view of all dippers; so that those who do not wish to be *Musidoras* had better go over to the Capécure side, from whose long jetty the quietest soul can contemplate the waves in undisturbed solitude; while the gayest can have the evening promenade in any amount of finery on the Boulogne pier, at the end of which Tyrolese and Spanish minstrels, or any native talent, always perform, and are grateful for the *sou* which you drop into their cap. Boating parties can be got up at a moment's notice, and picnics on the banks of the Lianne, and nice little impromptu flirtations returning home on its quiet stream.

In Boulogne we have described most of the places on the French



THE PLEASURES OF YACHTING.—DRAWN BY H. K. BROWN ("PHIZ")



coast; and with these hints we leave our fair and fast readers, to see what becomes of some of the slower portion of the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Caudle of course go to Ramsgate, with the children and their buff shoes; the "unprotected female" to a quiet boarding-house at Weston-super-Mare; the sportsman shoulders his gun, and is off to the moors; the botanist, to Tyrol; the romantic, to Spain; University men—dons, wranglers, plucked, and rusticated—to scale the Swiss mountains, and cross snowy passes 10,000 feet high, without any previous training, to descend with all the skin off their faces. We actually saw one of the gravest dons, last summer, red as a lobster, and too stiff to move, smoking a quiet weed with one of the most obstreperous of undergraduates. Gentlemen of the long robe, and other familiars of the British Inquisition (*alias* the Court of Chancery), recruit anywhere, so that they may be able to renew the tortures of their victims in early November; the said victims wandering meanwhile like troubled spirits, seeking rest and finding none. With a sigh for them, and all who cannot go "Out of Town," we, who are an unprotected female, "are off to Norway." E. L.

#### YACHTING.

O come out of London, and come away yachting,  
Leave rhymes that you're hatching, and paper you're blotting;  
Forget all the pickles and jams that you're potting—  
Forget your accounts and the totals you're totting;  
Forget the Conservative land they're allotting;  
Forget all your crochet, and knitting, and knotting;  
Abandon the papers, lay by all the plotting,  
Madrid's coup d'état, and the Kansas garrotting;  
The cannon that, may be, the Emperor's shooting;  
King Bomba gone wild amid priestcraft besotting,  
And the victims he keeps in his oubliettes rotting.  
Yes, leave all these items of journalist jotting,  
And cleanse out your brains where the dull thoughts are clotting;  
Come, come, where light breezes the ocean are dotting  
With ripples, like laughter, and foam-bells are spotting  
The waters with pearls—O yes! come, come from Notting-  
Hill, near Baysw—

but at this point he—our friend with the flying hair and falling telescope in the centre of the cartoon—must either have brought his list of rhymes to an end, or must have been told that he would lose the Portsmouth train if he delayed any longer to get into the Hansom at his door. So he thrust his invocation into his coat pocket, and, by a curious coincidence, it blew out during the scene here pictorially represented, and was secured by us for his discomfiture and annihilation.

There were three persons of our party that day who ought to have stopped upon Ryde Pier, instead of coming off with us in the *Neveit*. These were the poet himself and the two gentlemen behind him, Dr. Wabblshaw, of Camberwell, and Mr. Frederick Plumpton, of Somerset-house;—the former of whom lost his wig in the course of the day; while the other was incessantly staggering to the side with a pale face and tightly-closed lips. They united to spoil a glorious little run to the Nab; and we made a vow that, if permitted ever to find ourselves again on shore, or where a pencil could be trusted not to fly all over the paper, we would make a permanent note of the transaction. And this vow we fulfilled the same evening in the Club-house at Ryde, and this cartoon is the result. Besides which we have something to say.

Culprits of this kind are not treated severely enough. It is the fault of the age to under-punish, and cockneys who go out yachting get off as easily as other criminals. We are by no means sure that their behaviour is a subject for laughter. For, only consider, dear friends, who really enjoy the sea, what a glorious enjoyment yachting is. It is about the best thing in the world. Not (as that humbug of a poet quoted, while the sail was being "stuck up" as he called it) because of

The exulting throb, the pulse's maddening play,  
That thrill the wanderer through that trackless way.

That's all very good in the Mediterranean, but has nothing to do with our unpiratical, unromantic, heartily jolly sensation at sea. We tell you what. Take a yacht, not too large—in fact, rather too small; put on board her about eight pleasant people, about half of them ladies (and the latter must love the sea and like to see their companions smoke; this is essential); have a very small, but exquisitely "sub-ordinated" crew, so that the yachters may have neither trouble nor responsibility; mind that there is plenty to eat and drink (if the ladies have given a look at the hampers while packing no harm will have been done); and then let go from Ryde Pier on a fine fresh morning, and if there be not a day's idleness, cheerfulness, and good-humour before you the fault is your own.

And—this is what we are coming to—such a day is to be spoiled by a knot of stupid, slow, helpless fellows, who have not the sense and spirit to take care of themselves, or to refuse an invitation when they know they shall make geese of themselves. What business has that fat fellow from Somerset-house to come and be ill in our yacht—why didn't he stay in Somerset-house? I am told the work is got through none too fast in that Chambers's Miscellany. The doctor should have stopped on shore and wheeled his cross wife about in the perambulator—well, Bath chair. He must have known that on the top of his head was his wig, on the top of his wig was his hat, and that both would take the wings of the wind if he gave them the chance, and also that he would sulk all the rest of the day between fear of catching cold and certainty of having to buy new ones. And as for the poet, with his ridiculous legs, and eyeglass, and misery—but he is coming out with a new volume of verses, and we shall have to review them—we forgive him, for the time heartily, O yes. Besides, that nice young lady clinging to him, and whose hat he has never tried to save, is not the least ill or frightened, and is treasuring up all the particulars of the scene, we think with a view to a charade. Yes, the poet will catch it sufficiently.

But life is short, and voyages are shorter, and in making up a yachting party we should be specially careful to leave out anybody who is not evidently qualified to enjoy it. And if our cartoon and these remarks should procure for but one undesirable person, who, hearing of an intended expedition says "how much he should like to go too," the Shaksperian snub "Go to," and but one party is thereby saved from disruption and discomfort, our purpose will be answered, and we shall have earned the gratitude of people of the class we like.—S.

#### THE NORTH AND WEST HIGHLANDS.

PECULIAR facilities now exist for tours to the North and West Highlands—for accomplishing the delightful sail from the Clyde for Inverness—exploring the magnificent Pass of Glencoe—witnessing the Fall of Foyers; or visiting Staffa, Iona, Skye, and the other islands of the Hebrides, where

The Queen of Wilderness has placed her throne.

During the first quarter of the present century strangers were chiefly attracted to the scenery of the "Lady of the Lake." The genius of Scott led thousands every season to Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, and the more accessible of those romantic districts in the counties of Perth and Stirling which may be said to realise Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's fine image of "Beauty reposing in the lap of Terror." The passion for grouse-shooting and deer-stalking was not then so predominant with our young nobility and gentry; and travelling to the far North was comparatively slow and uncomfortable. The Caledonian Canal was opened in 1822. This line, it is well known, traverses the valley called Glen Mhor Nan Albin, or the Great Glen of Scotland, and effects a passage from the Atlantic to the German Ocean. The entire length of the communication is sixty miles, of which about thirty-eight pass through a series of lochs or lakes, apparently designed by Nature to connect the two seas—Loch Lochy, inclosed by high green pastoral hills, is ten miles in length; Loch Oich, a small lake of three miles and a half, bordering the wild

Glengarry country; and Loch Ness, a vast sheet of water of enormous depth, extending to about 24 miles in length. We have thus twenty-two miles or so of canal-cutting, the levels of the lakes being adjusted by locks, or liquid stairs, by which the vessels are let up and down. There was an old Highland prediction that in the Great Glen ships would sail where broom and heather then grew; and here we have it realised, with the addition of these locks for ascending and descending Neptune's staircase, which were not dreamt of in Celtic philosophy. The first steamers put on this line were small vessels fitted to the Crinan Canal—a navigation nine miles in length, at the head of the peninsula of Kintyre, to avoid the difficult and circuitous passage of seventy miles round the Mull of Kintyre. It was constructed of limited dimensions, adapted to small coasting and trading vessels, before steam-boats were known, or its more majestic neighbour, the Caledonian Canal, was formed. The passage to Inverness then took three days: the first day passengers and goods were conveyed to Ardrishaig, the southern terminus of the Crinan Canal, where they remained for the night; next day they reached Corpach, near Fort William, at the entrance of the Caledonian Canal, where they passed the second night; and on the afternoon of the third day they arrived in Inverness. For about fifteen years this somewhat tardy communication continued, until the Messrs. Burns, of Glasgow, conceived what was then considered a bold project—putting fast boats on the line, with a track-boat on the Crinan Canal, and thus accomplishing the passage in two days. The scheme was successful: tourists multiplied, and trade increased. The traffic along the route has since passed into the hands of another company of steam-boat proprietors (Messrs. D. Hutcheson and Co.), who have still further extended the public accommodation, and established a regular communication with Skye, Stornoway, Ullapool, and Lochinver, the western coast of Ross-shire, and the princely domains of the Duke of Sutherland. Mr. Hutcheson is a man of taste as well as enterprise, and he has made admirable arrangements for enabling tourists to touch at every scene of historical interest and beauty, as well as at every expository of trade; while the interior management of these vessels, as respects cleanliness, neatness, and *coquetry*—no mean department, as every tourist knows and feels—may challenge comparison with that of our best hotels. At least one-half of the statesmen and public men of the day, among the *solicite jucunda oblivia vite*, have voyaged in these Highland boats, forgetting public cares, as the trim vessel "that asks no aid of sail or oar," and "fears no spite of wind or tide," passed on among the silent, rocky islands, or along the green and picturesque shores.

We shall briefly glance at these different northern routes. Leaving Glasgow at seven o'clock in the morning, or Greenock at nine, the tourist soon clears the magnificent estuary of the Clyde—the Scotch Thames, or Mersey—with its innumerable craft of all sizes, its towns and villas on each side, fashionable sea-bathing villages, and ranges of Alpine scenery in the background. The merchant princes of Glasgow seek health and repose in these marine retreats, embellishing every wooded slope and jutting headland; but thither also crowd thousands of pale-faced artisans and humble families to whom fresh air and cheap conveyance are inestimable blessings. We need not stop to note the castled rock of Dumbarton, or Rosneath (where the dual Postmaster-General has an Italian villa, and where Lord John Russell occasionally studies constitutional history); or Greenock, with its noisy docks and shipping; or the Greater and Lesser Cumbray, for which the Highland minister duly prayed, "not forgetting the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland." All these summer residences and scattered towns are built of white stone, and have gardens with fuschias and other flowering shrubs around the doors, presenting a singularly neat and handsome appearance. The Kyles of Bute (kyle is a Celtic term for narrow water) give us a glimpse of Highland scenery;—shores lined with copsewood, and, in the background, high mountains, the Island of Arran, &c. Thence up Loch Fine to the Crinan Canal at Lochgilphead. Here a track-boat carries the tourist along the nine miles of narrow canal cut out of beetling rocks; and the conveyance is both novel and pleasant. The boat is dragged by horses, on which are postillions with red jackets, who whip gaily along the bank. Locks are here also interposed to adjust the levels; and passengers often alight and walk part of the way. Her Majesty is said to have been much gratified with this track-boat sail, when she visited the Highlands in 1847; and on a fine day the smooth passage through water as clear as crystal, with the wild country in the distance, forms an agreeable variety to the tourist. Another steamer waits at the extremity of the canal; and, entering it, we come in view of the Hebrides—the archipelago, of islands of all shapes—Jura, Scarba, the dark, massive mountains of Mull, and the Gulf of Corryvreckan;—scenes sung by him who sings no more! "On the shores of Argyshire," says Thomas Campbell, "I have often listened to the sound of this vortex, at the distance of many leagues. When the weather is calm, and the adjacent sea scarcely heard on its picturesque shores, its Sound, which is like the sound of innumerable chariots, creates a magnificent and fine effect." The "fine effect" is rather an anti-climax; but the poet's seat is still pointed out—a low-browed rock, at the Sound of Mull. And fortunate it was that Campbell spent part of his youth in the Highlands, elevating his conceptions of nature, and saving him from a complete descent into the Anne and Georgian style of artificial poetry. But we are now at Oban, and must decide whether to proceed on to Fort William, or wait the night, and take Staffa and Iona next day. We decide on the latter course.

The little town of Oban, all whitewashed and clean, a nest for tourists, lies finely at the foot of the bay. In front is the island of Kerrera and the other Hebridean Islands; behind is a range of wooded rocks. At the northern extremity of the bay, on a high isolated rock, stands Dunolly Castle, the seat of the Macdougalls of Lorn. It is a rude keep, covered with ivy, and has received commemoration from both Scott and Wordsworth. A summer evening may be well spent here. Nay, as the Messrs. Anderson say in their "Highland Guide," a few weeks can be spent delightfully at Oban; "the scenery around is in the highest degree grand, varied, and beautiful. We need but enumerate Staffa, Iona, the Sound of Mull, Loch Etive, Loch Creran, the Pass of Awe, Loch Leven and Glencoe, Ben Nevis, Ben Cruachan, Dunstaffnage and Dunolly, Duart, Ardtornish, Aros, Mingarry, Loch Alline, Inverloch, Kilchurn, Glenelg, and other castles; Achendown, the Bishop of Lismore's Palace, and Ardhattan Priory; Berigonium, the site, at least *reputed*, of that Pictish capital; memorials, some of actual monarchy, others of the almost regal sway of those great Princes the Lords of the Isles, and rival families of almost equal note." This is a wide catalogue; but to all who can spend two days at this spot we would say devote one to Staffa and Iona, and the other to the Pass of Awe, proceeding to Inverary. That Pass of Awe is never to be forgotten—the road is a literal realisation of Thomson's lines:—

Now down the steep the flashing torrent flies;  
The trembling sun now plays o'er ocean blue,  
And now rude mountains frown amid the skies;  
Whate'er Lorraine light-touched with softening hue,  
Or savage Rosa dash'd, or learned Poussin drew.

Off for Staffa and Iona—seven o'clock in the morning, and the whole panorama of sea and islands gloriously lighted up. The outer passage close by Mull presents a mass of rock, dark, lumpy; but with one grand central elevation—Benmore. On a cliff at the opening of the Sound is Duart Castle—a ruined stronghold of the Macleans; across, on the Morvern side, is Ardtornish Castle, where John of the Isles issued a commission to his cousins authorising them to enter into a treaty with Edward IV. of England. Allegiance to his Scottish Sovereign sat lightly on this John of the Isles; he forfeited the Island of Mull by his treaty with Edward, but it was restored to him in 1476, by King James III.—no doubt because James found he could not keep it. The bay and castle of Aros, Mingarry Castle, the Freshnish Isles, Ulva, Gometra, Colonsay on one side; on the other the Islands of Coll and Tiree, the Skerryvore lighthouse, &c.—a congeries of striking and picturesque objects, stern, solitary, and primitive, with the ever-dashing waves flowing round all. But we need not describe what is so well known, and what Scott has touched with the glowing light of poetry. Scott's "Lord of the Isles" enjoys but a comparative share of popularity, overshadowed by the twin paragons of his poetical throne, "Marmion" and the "Lady of the Lake;" but to our taste there is more of the true poet depth of feeling and fineness of conception in the description in this Hebridean romance than in any of his other poetical works. We approach Staffa, a temple rising out of the waves—such is the instant and universal impression. There is a moment of silence;

even American tourists, we have observed, are hushed at this first sight. The cathedral arch and façade strike all with an indefinable sensation of awe and wonder. Description fails, though hundreds of descriptions have been attempted to embody this feeling. Sir Robert Peel was not poetical; yet he delighted to remember that he had been here, and said, with pride, "I have stood on the shores of Staffa! I have seen the temple, not made with hands! I have seen the majestic swell of the ocean—the pulsations of the great Atlantic—beating in its inmost sanctuary, and swelling a note of praise, nobler far than any that ever pealed from human organs!" The scene must be silently enjoyed, brooded over, and treasured up in the heart, "a thing of joy for ever!" We give from Macculloch the dimensions of the great cave called "Fingal's Cave:—"

Height from the sea to the top of the arch	66 feet
Ditto from the top of the arch to that of the cliff above	30
Ditto of the pillars on the eastern side	18
Breadth of the cave at entrance	42
Ditto near the inner extremity	22
Length of the cave	227

Five other small caves lie along the base of the cliff, all composed of the same basaltic columns: some curved or bent, but preserving the architectural designs and proportions which form the marvel of this island. Turning to a little book, Mr. Timbs's "Things Not Generally Known," we find Professor Sedgwick's explanation of how Staffa was formed, as follows:—The island "was once in a fluid state, and red-hot; but, in cooling, under great pressure, crystallisation commenced. In this operation there were central points from which the crystals sprang, forming a mass of spheres or globes, which, on being compressed closely together, would assume a hexagonal form. Vast tracts of mud are found to solidify in the same manner; and the earthen vessel in a glass-house, which is suffered to cool gradually, exhibits the same formation in passing from a fluid state to that of a solid body." Macculloch conceives that it is only with the morning sun that the great face of Staffa can be seen in perfection; as the general surface is undulating and uneven, large masses of light and shade are thus produced. The interior of the cave, into which passengers enter by a small boat, also requires full light. The green sea rolls over dark red and violet coloured rocks, and the pillars rise up on each side in the chequered light and gloom, producing a strange and beautiful effect. Passengers from the steam-boats not unfrequently take their leave of this great cave by singing the National Anthem—we heard it so sung immediately after her Majesty had left the spot, and never was "God Save the Queen" repeated with fuller hearts or in so majestic a hall.

Iona is situated about eight miles from Staffa, separated from Mull by a strait or sound, about a mile in breadth. It must have had rather an uninviting appearance to Columba and his twelve disciples, when, about the year 563, they sailed from Ireland to christianise the rude islanders of Albania, or Western Scotland, then ruled over by Conal, King of the Dalriad Scots, from whom Columba obtained a grant of the island. The more hardship, however, the higher the service to the sacred cause in which they had embarked, and the apostle and his followers set themselves to construct their *hospice* of timber and wicker work. Divested of all fable, the labours of this little missionary band appear to have been eminently successful. The neighbouring islands were converted from idolatry, and Columba visited various parts of Scotland and Ireland, residing frequently among the Picts north of the Grampians, repairing occasionally to St. Kentigern at Glasgow, and at Iona receiving visits from Princes and Potentates. In his monastery at Iona he inaugurated Aidan, King of the Scots. Columba died about the year 597. The simple faith which he had taught gave way after his death to a more ambitious ritual and elaborate worship, and finally was absorbed in the growing greatness of the Church of Rome. Some of the monkish legends long lingered in the island; and not a century ago, Pennant says, the Presbyterian inhabitants were in the habit of riding every Feast of St. Michael round a hill where Columba was reported to have met and conversed with angels! This spot still bears the name of *Choc Angel*, the hill of angels. Wordsworth, in his sonnet on Iona, alludes to the first object which strikes the stranger—children hurrying to the shore—

Where once came monk and nun with gentle stir—

with collections of shells and pebbles for sale. The guide also duly presents himself, and leads to the chapel, the cathedral, the nunnery, the tombs, and crosses which dignify this little island "once the luminary of the Caledonian regions." The ruins are of comparatively recent date—the cathedral, built of red granite, probably in the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The Chapel of St. Oran is the most ancient of the remains, and its cemetery, which was regarded as a sanctuary, was the place of sepulture of the Kings of the Scots and Picts, down to the time of Malcolm II., and of the Lords of the Isles and Chiefs to a much later period. The remaining crosses have lately been restored, and are striking and impressive objects. They are carved in high relief with Runic knots, and other embellishments. The oldest inscribed tomb bears the date of 1489, but many of them may be of greater antiquity, and one is said to cover the remains of Angus Oig, the faithful friend of Robert Bruce. It seems undoubted that many crosses were pulled down and thrown into the sea at the period of the Reformation, in pursuance of a sentence of the Synod of Argyle; and a valuable library is said to have then perished. It may be doubted, however, whether this contained more than the psalters of the monks, and perhaps the chartulary of the monastery. Having surveyed these interesting ruins we rejoin the steamer, and in the evening are again landed at Oban, having circumnavigated the island of Mull, and spent a day memorable alike for recollections of natural beauty and grandeur, and for historical and national associations.

From Oban a steamer sails twice a week to the island of Skye, reaching Portree the same evening. The scenery along this route is peculiarly striking. The islands of Rum and Eigg form objects of strong interest—the latter presenting that remarkable hill, terminating in a pillar-shaped peak, known as the Scur of Eigg. And Skye abounds in objects of attraction, as the Spar Cave, Seavaig, Corruisk, Glen Sligachan, and the Coolin Hills. For savage grandeur and wild desolation some of these scenes are unequalled in the kingdom. The dark, leaden waters of Loch Corruisk, and the abrupt, splintered rocks and peaks that encompass it, with scarcely a trace of vegetation, or sign of living thing to relieve the eye, are unique even in the Hebrides. Scott has admirably described the whole in his "Lord of the Isles," and makes exclaim what all tourists must feel:—

A scene so wild, so rude as this  
Yet so sublime in barrenness,  
Ne'er did my wandering footsteps press,  
Where'er I happ'd to roam.

Glen Sligachan is of the same wild character: the low ground is partially cultivated, but the dark, naked, hyperstene rocks are sublime in their height and barrenness. Of course all is not barren in the islands. Skye has scenery of every kind, and around Portree and Armadale (the seat of Lord Macdonald), are fine fields, farms, woods, and valleys of pastoral softness and beauty. The angler will find excellent fishing in the rivers, and he may add a touch of romance by tracing the wanderings of Prince Charles Edward, and making a pilgrimage to the grave of Flora Macdonald—the latter, shame to say, unmarked by stone or memorial. Tourists wishing to see the interior of the country, leave the vessel at Skye, and pursue their way across the country to Glenmoriston and Glengarry, rejoining the steamer passing along the Caledonian Canal three times a week.

The Skye boat proceeds once a week to Stornoway, a rising town, the capital of the island of Lewis, for which its proprietor, Sir James Matheson, M.P., has done much in the way of generous outlay and improvement. Once a fortnight the boat goes on to Ullapool and Lochinver, thus opening up the western coast of Ross-shire and the county of Sutherland.

If our tourist wishes to see Glencoe, he is carried by the steamer from Oban to Ballachulish (the scene of extensive slate-quarries, employing the village population), and his passage up Loch Leven is, as Macculloch remarks, "a succession of landscapes." The grandest of these is formed by a high range of porphyry mountains, and especially by the hill termed the Pass of Glencoe—an enormous conical mountain overlooking the loch, and standing sentinel as it were over the recesses of the glen. At Ballachulish coaches wait to convey passengers up Glencoe. A drive of about sixteen miles contains all the characteristic features of this far-famed valley, which has called



forth the genius of poet, painter, and historian. The lower part of the glen gives no indication of the sterile and unmitigated grandeur which succeeds. It is soft, fertile, and wooded; habitations are scattered here and there, and the general appearance is pastoral and cheerful. As we proceed, however, the road narrows and ascends, huge walls of rock rise on each side, bare serrated precipices shoot up, the passenger is obliged to descend and toil up the height under the shadow of those enormous masses of rock which close in upon him and shut out the sky. No man not wholly insensible or "subdued to the element in which he works," ever trod this glen without a feeling of awe and veneration. Having surveyed Glencoe, the tourist returns to Ballachulish. The steamer proceeds to Corpach to receive the passengers who have that day left Inverness, and with these she continues the route to Oban. In this way tourists go from Inverness to Oban in one day, and at the same time have a view of the Pass of Glencoe.

But we suppose the traveller bent on the direct route to Inverness from the Clyde. He arrives at Oban about three o'clock in the afternoon; he does not stop to make the voyage next day to Staffa and Iona, or to Skye, but keeps his seat on the quarter-deck, and "steers right onward." In three hours he is at the foot of Ben Nevis, at Corpach, the terminus of the Caledonian Canal; whence an omnibus conveys him about two miles to Banavie, his resting-place for the night. Here he can take his ease in his inn, with the highest of British mountains directly in front of his window; or he may step across the moor to see the ruins of Inverlochy Castle, a stronghold apparently of the time of Edward I., though invested with a fabulous antiquity, stretching back to the reign of Charlemagne. It possesses a more certain interest as the scene of the battle, in 1645, between Argyle and Montrose, previous to which, the latter defied the snows of winter, and heights deemed inaccessible to reach his enemy and completely to defeat him. The onset was irresistible; while Argyle lost 1500 men, slaughtered or drowned, Montrose's loss was only three men killed, and one wounded! Modern warfare has nothing more remarkable than this winter march and signal victory by Montrose.

We have said nothing of the sail from Oban to Corpach, and shall not attempt any further delineation of rock and water. The localities which we pass include Dunstaffnage, the coast of Appin, the opening of Loch Leven, Achnacarry (the seat of Lochiel), and the loch from which the Chief derives his name, forming the extremity of Loch Linne. Beautiful exceedingly are many of those wooded shores and castled cliffs; but, as we proceed, the gigantic appearance of Ben Nevis forms the most prominent attraction. Rising sheer up from the mossy plain, this mountain is seen to full advantage, and dwarfs all its competitors. The ascent is not difficult to make in fine weather, but it requires about seven hours, and should not be made without a guide. Too often, also, the view is lost by the mists which gather round the summit.

The second day brings the tourist to Inverness. He passes through the chain of lakes we have enumerated at the outset, and has views of Invergarry, the seat of Lord Ward, and of the picturesque ruin beside it, the remains of the Castle of Glengarry, blown up after the Battle of Culloden. Fort William and Fort Augustus—unimportant Royal forts, but each having ditch, covert-way, glacis, and all appliances of defence—are not uninteresting contrasts to the surrounding landscape; and at Fort Augustus the vessel descends by a series of locks to Loch Ness. A wide stretch of water, twenty-four miles, without island, bulwarked in by mural precipices, extends before us. At Foyers the boat stops an hour to afford passengers an opportunity of viewing the Falls. The ascent is laborious, but the sight repays the trouble. The Upper Fall is only about twenty feet, but a bridge of one arch—an aerial-looking structure—spans the torrent, and the spot is wild and luxuriant. The river rolls on for about a quarter of a mile, till it is precipitated at the Great Fall through a narrow aperture, and descends in one body, thundering down in foam. The descent has been greatly exaggerated; it is not above a hundred feet; but so vast is the cavern that lowers around, perpetually wet, and drenching the spectators with spray; so awful is the noise, so striking and rugged the rocks, that you feel the Spirit of Solitude could not have chosen a more majestic abode. Emerging from the cavity of the Fall, by a zigzag path cut out of the rock, and overhung with birch, mountain-ash, and alder trees, we see from the natural terrace or elevation of the road the spacious bosom of Loch Ness, into which the troubled stream has poured its waters. The following lines, which we extract from Mackay's "Legends of the Isles," are the only tribute worthy of the name which poetry has yet rendered to this majestic waterfall:—

#### THE VOICE OF FOYERS.

WET with the spray of this transcendent river,  
Upon this crag with mosses covered o'er  
I love to stand and listen to the roar  
Of waters bursting down the rocks for ever.  
Dashed into rainbows where the sunbeams quiver.  
The sound of billows as they beat the shore,  
Or thunder leaping on the hill-tops hoar,  
Till the firm earth beneath its footsteps shiver,  
Is not more awful than thy flood, oh Foyers!  
Roaring 'mid chasms like an escaping sea.  
Alone and silent in thy presence vast,  
And yet elated, the rapt soul aspires,  
Forgetting all its meaner longings past,  
To hold high converse intimate with thee.

Yes, all unmindful of the world without,  
My spirit with thee and mine eyes in thrall  
To thy great beauty swathing me about—  
To me thy voice breathes peace, majestic fall.  
Envy and Pride, and warring passions all;  
Hatred and Scorn, and littleness of mind,  
And all the mean vexations of mankind,  
Fade from my spirit at thy powerful call.  
I stand before thee reverent and dumb,  
And hear thy voice discoursing to my soul  
Sublime orations tuned to psalmody,—  
High thoughts of peril met and overcome,—  
Of Power, and Beauty, and Eternity,—  
And the Great God who bade thy waters roll.

A landscape of soft serene beauty has succeeded to the Alpine grandeur of the Fall; and on to Inverness through miles of birch and hazel, winding along by the edge of the lake, nothing can be more exquisite than this road. Its beauties are but half seen from the loch. Pursuing the remainder of the passage in the steamer (about eighteen miles), we pass the ruined Castle of Urquhart, the last Scottish castle that surrendered to Edward I., and obtain a glimpse of Aldourie House, where Sir James Mackintosh was born. In another hour the castle and spires of Inverness rise before us, and we reach the terminus of our journey just where the last locks of the canal lead to the capacious basin of that great national work. Inverness is no longer a "solitary outpost of civilisation," as Mr. Macaulay describes it to have been in 1689, and the tourist will find much to interest him in the Highland capital and its neighbourhood, including a run to Culloden (just five miles distant), or the classic Castle of Cawdor (about fourteen miles off), towards which railway carriages now bend their fiery course. But here we end: and, as old Spenser says—

Now strike your sails, ye jolly mariners,  
For we be come unto a quiet road.

#### BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

In the present day there are many who cannot be satisfied with simply "going out of town," and who do not feel that they have enjoyed their annual holiday unless they have been "on the Continent." Persons of this class frequently find the largeness of their aspirations limited by the smallness of their means and, though inclination would take them to the Rhine, Switzerland, or Italy, necessity would keep them to their own country, if it were not for the compensation offered by the cheap and easy accessibility of Boulogne. Even Frenchmen are persuaded that, though it costs a little more to visit France than to stay a month at Margate or Ramsgate, still the "change" is so complete as to be worth the additional expense, to say nothing of the advantage gained by "picking up the language"—a process supposed to be achieved by asking questions of the shopkeepers in bad French, and getting answers in good English. Boulogne is, in fact,

as everybody knows—for almost everybody has been there—a sort of Anglo-French colony, where the alliance is so completely carried out that even the notices posted up in the public places are generally written in English as well as in French, and "Furnished Apartments" may be seen placarded even more generally than "Appartements à Louer." Nevertheless, the aspect of the place is totally new to one who has never been abroad, and there is also a novelty of treatment to which foreigners are exposed on arrival that will excite the curiosity of an Englishman. On landing from the packet he finds himself compelled to walk between two ropes, guarded by men in green uniform, who, from their standing sentry over the rope, may be mistaken for soldiers of the line, but who are nothing but custom-house officers. He is then ushered into the presence of two or three officials, who look at his passport, if he has one,—and ask him his age, if he is without one, besides inquiring where he is going to in the town—which, as he knows nothing of the town, he is unable to say; and he is told to pass out, when the question as to where he is going is repeated in a still more perplexing manner. He hears the names of at least twenty hotels suggested to him, in almost as many different accents, by a crowd of persons, some of whom propose to transmit him at once to Paris, where he has no idea of going; while some go off with his cloak or umbrella in one direction, while he is being personally dragged away in another. The only mode of avoiding this kind of treatment is to name an hotel at once; and, if one has not been already selected, it is better to adopt at hazard one of those that is called out, for when the traveller is no longer an object of competition among the "commissioners," as the touters call themselves, it is customary to resign him at once into the hands of the representative of the house in whose favour the new arrival has declared himself.

He who hopes to overcome the difficulties attendant on luggage by limiting himself to a carpet-bag will find he is mistaken if he expects to carry it away with him immediately on his landing, for the custom-house corps is a considerable force, and there are several military manoeuvres to be gone through at the passing of everything, from a portmanteau to a hat-box. Some of the officers engaged in this important service are profusely decorated with medals and crosses, in commemoration, probably, of the wearers having been present at the taking of some very contraband carpet-bag, or having commanded at the sacking of some *sac de nuit*, or assisted at some similar exploit. It seems rather absurd to an Englishman to have his wardrobe routed, his clean shirts tumbled, and his dressing-case reconnoitred by armed men; and, though the process is performed courteously enough, it is ridiculous to have to return a number of military salutes on being permitted to resume possession of one's luggage.

If there seems rather too much parade on the part of the French authorities at Boulogne, perhaps the other extremity is reached by our own, who have established a sort of office for the sale of passports, in a small lodging over a tin-kettle shop, on the port, where the words "British Consular Passport Office" struggle for pre-eminence on the same wall which advertises pots and saucepans of all kinds, in a great variety of materials. As the British Consular part of the building is on the one pair back, there is no admission to it except by a side door, and the British subject who boldly enters by the front way finds himself surrounded by pots and kettles, while asking for a passport from somebody who is quite prepared to serve him with anything in the tin-ware line, but who is rather annoyed at finding he has been called away from his business to afford "aid and protection," in the name of the British Government. Under such circumstances the traveller has scarcely a right to complain if he should be told, rather brusquely, that the representative of her Majesty for passport purposes is to be found by pulling "the bell round the corner," when a dark staircase, with a rope instead of a baluster, must be ascended, where "aid and protection" would be extremely useful in preventing the stranger from knocking his head against the turn in the wall, or tumbling over the mat at the entrance.

The trifling matters above mentioned are but small drawbacks to the enjoyment of the passing traveller; and are of still less consequence to one who is about to make a stay at Boulogne. The houses may be deficient in what is known as English comfort, but the very absence of those things which we so much appreciate at home in winter may be considered as an advantage when abroad in summer; and if nearly all the windows in Boulogne admit the air, whether open or shut, it matters little at a time when every breath of air is acceptable. Nobody but the writer of a regular Guide to Boulogne would think of describing the attractions of the town, but, as a new Guide has lately appeared, it is probable that new attractions have been added. The Cathedral in the High Town, which at one time seemed almost as hopeless a business as our Nelson Column once threatened to be, gives external signs of completion. A few years ago the works were carried on—or, rather, were suffered to stagnate on—with the sole proceeds of the sale of a tenpenny book, describing the old cathedral, and published for the benefit of the new one. Whether this book has recently been more in demand than formerly, or whether other means have been found to continue the building, the result is very obvious; for in the approach from the sea the cathedral in the High Town is now a very striking object. The Theatre presents a less satisfactory spectacle, for it remains in the condition in which it was left by the fire, which consumed all but the external walls a year or two ago; and, though the rebuilding is spoken of, the operation has not yet been even begun upon. Considering that every successive manager of the Boulogne Theatre has failed, it seems scarcely worth while to erect a new one. To rear a splendid building in which fortunes are to be lost by those who are rash enough to speculate is something like building a handsome monument over the intended tomb of future suicides. With a pertinacity peculiar to theatrical speculators, who will persist in furnishing a supply without a remunerative demand, a *théâtre provisoire* has been erected, and performances are being literally "given," for they are not being paid for at a rate that will remunerate the manager.

One of the permanent, and during the season the most lucrative, attractions of Boulogne is the Etablissement des Bains, where balls take place three times a week, two evenings being devoted to children, some of whom display a good deal of precocity in the manners and accomplishments of the ball-room.

The bathing is conducted on a plan that our own watering-places would do well to, in some respects, imitate. Dresses are worn by the bathers. The boat of the Humane Society is always afloat, and warning is immediately given to those who are approaching any dangerous spot; while the famous Henin, who has saved an almost fabulous number of lives, and obtained a variety of honours, is always in the water, for the purpose of giving instruction to those who wish to learn, or rescuing those who have been foolish enough to run risks without having availed themselves of his services. Boulogne is at all times a very agreeable summer resort, but this year its attractions have been increased (by the way, some quietly-disposed people think they have been diminished) by the presence of no less than four camps in the immediate neighbourhood. The necessity of providing for a large body of soldiers has greatly increased the price of provisions, but those persons who think that an addition to their butcher's bill is compensated by the sight of an unusually large number of uniforms are of course satisfied with a state of things which others find rather disagreeable. Perhaps, however, the effect of the camp on the price of provisions is much exaggerated by the boarding-house keepers, the hotel proprietors, and lodging-house letters, who make use of the argument to ask exorbitant prices; though it is satisfactory to know that this attempt at imposition has defeated itself, for the boarding-houses are not nearly full, the hotels have plenty of vacant rooms, and the lodgings are at least half empty. Boulogne is, therefore, not so crowded, but is consequently more agreeable than usual. Perhaps the cheap fares to Margate and Ramsgate may have something to do with the fact, but the extortionate demands of lodging-house keepers have certainly produced an effect in thinning the numbers that used to flock annually to Boulogne.

#### MALVERN.

BY CUTHBERT BEDE, D.A.

"Is Malvern, then, thy theme?"—SOUTHEY.

Of all our inland watering-places, where water is a *bona fide* institution, Malvern must rank the first. Although the visitor who ascends the Worcestershire Beacon, and gazes on the magnificent panorama spread around him, may exclaim that Malvern needs only one thing to make it perfect, and that one thing—water; yet this dissatisfied visitor's exclamation must be understood in a restricted and pictorial sense.

And Malvern, it must be confessed, *does* stand in need of water to make it pictorially perfect. It has the three elements in perfection—a pure Air, a beautiful Earth, and a mighty sky illuminated with the glare of the distant Dudley Fires; but the element of Water it lacks. The

Severn swift, guilty of maiden's death,

flows deeply between its banks, and only reveals itself at distant intervals; the Bristol Channel is pointed out by the donkey-boys, but it is "only a broad spread of the Severn, near Newnham," and is too remote to be of much service to the Malvern landscape; and there are but a few fish-ponds to break up the scene into those reflected lights which are so dear to artistic eyes. And we are of opinion that, just as a mirror of glass is the one thing that lends completeness to a room, by apparently increasing its size, multiplying its decorations, and placing its contents before us in an inverted, and therefore in a new, light; so no landscape can be perfect without its mirror of nature in the shape of a babbling brook, a winding river, or a lucid lake. And the more extensive the landscape, the larger and more numerous should be its mirrors of nature.

But, if the Malvern landscape is deficient in water, Malvern itself fairly overflows with that element. The introduction and wide-spread success of the hydropathic system, has indissolubly linked together the names of Malvern and Water, and, in the eyes of many, has caused the place to be looked at as through a watery veil. In fact, Malvern is the Undine of inland watering-places, and possesses as many charms for the visitor as De la Motte Fouque's heroine does for the reader. And, if we would look for our Undine's Kühle-born, her guardian, and spirit of the waters, we shall find the character admirably impersonated by Doctors Wilson and Gully, who do their best to encourage the modern Sir Huldbrands of Kingstetten in their love for the beautiful Undine.

It is unnecessary for us here to give any detailed account of the water-cure system. As Sir E. Bulwer Lytton says, "the different resources of water, as a medicant, are to be found in many works easily to be obtained, and well worth the study;" and whose who desire to be informed on all the minutiae of the hydropathic treatment, will do best by reading Dr. Wilson's or Dr. Gully's works on the subject.

If we were asked to name the first water-doctor, we should say Thales, whose *ἄριστον ἔδωκε* would be the best inscription for a yew-door, or any other door, in a hydropathic establishment; and we may suggest that the time for taking the baths might appropriately be regulated by the clepsydra, or water-clock, of the Athenians. If we were statistically called upon to arrange the natural productions of Malvern into three great heads, we would select for the three divisions—donkeys, mule-chairs, and round hats; with subdivisions into great and little donkeys, stubborn and tractable donkeys, shying and kicking donkeys, donkeys that go forwards, donkeys that go backwards, donkeys that are impervious to pins, donkeys that are callous to sticks, donkeys wot would, and donkeys wot wouldn't go; and so on, through the two other divisions of mule-chairs and round hats.

For, after all, these are the great productions of the place. No sooner have Baucis and Philemon arrived at Malvern than they crown themselves with round hats; Corydon lays aside his beaver chimney-pot in favour of his Rugby cap, wide-awake, Glengarry, tourist's cap, or boating hat; while Phillis prefers to shelter her piquant face under one of the innumerable graceful shapes which the felt hat has been made to assume, in preference to exposing it in one of those wonderful little coverings for the back-hair which Madame Descon has constructed for her, under the name of bonnets, which have done duty during Miss Phillis's London season, and which the young lady now reserves for Sunday use at the Abbey Church. Then, when the round hats have been assumed, Baucis and Philemon, and Corydon and Phillis, betake themselves to the donkeys and mule-chairs—the assumption of the one mysteriously leading to the engagement of the other.

To meet the demand for donkeys a number of these Sancho Panza steeds are assembled at the different stations, where they and the mules are let out for hire. The engraving on page 134 represents the chief of these donkey stations, situated a little below St. Anne's Well: the zigzag road was made for her present Majesty, when, as the Princess Victoria, she visited Malvern, and ascended the hill, and it is called "the Victoria Drive." The donkey-drivers are chiefly women and boys, with a sprinkling of girls. The men attend to the mule-cars and to the riding mules, which latter are usually bestriden by the male visitors. No one is allowed the pleasure of becoming a donkey proprietor until she has obtained the consent of the commissioners, and engaged to pay them an annual tribute of five shillings. When she has purchased the desired privilege she leads her donkey to his allotted station, and joins her brethren in their various cries of "Want a donkey, my lady?" "A donkey for the little girl, Ma'am?" "Nice saddle, Miss?" "Here's a donkey that'll just suit you, Sir!" "Saddle mule, Sir?" "Nice Shetland mule, Sir?" &c., &c.

The donkeys carry side-saddles, whose antiquity or want of repair is judiciously concealed by a white cotton cloth. Every donkey-driver wears a numbered brass badge, and the donkeys have corresponding badges affixed to the front of their bridles, which are often decorated with rosettes, and almost invariably worked over with the donkey's name. This name is generally "the Royal" something or other. The kingly adjective is traced up to a kindly act of the late Queen-Dowager, who was not content with paying in gold for a donkey ride to St. Anne's Well, but further inquired of the donkey-woman what she could do to serve her. "Please your Majesty, give a name to my donkey," replied the woman, whose earthly wishes appear to have been limited. So her Majesty did what, perhaps, other Majesties had been graciously pleased to condescend to do before—she gave a name to a donkey, and "Moses" was henceforth known as "the Royal Moses," and very soon died of a surfeit of Royalty, for he was so patronised that he was fairly ridden to death. His progeny appears to have been a numerous one, and to have individually enjoyed the royal prefix bestowed upon the illustrious head of the family. But perhaps this fact (or fabrication?) is beginning to be forgotten: for, only the other day, when we asked one of the women why all the donkeys at her stand were called "Royal," she replied that she did not know, but supposed that it was "because of the Victoria drive." The royal prefix often comes in with an odd example of the bathos of nomenclature; for not only do we meet with "the Royal Joshua" and "the Royal Abraham," but also with "the Royal Polly" and "the Royal Dick." Other illustrious names have also to go through the donkey ordeal of popularity; "Prince Albert" and "the Duke of Wellington" appearing to be the chief favourites. The names of flowers are also brought in requisition. The names of the donkeys afford no small amusement to their juvenile riders, who may be heard freely discussing the relative paces and speed of their respective royally entitled animals, in phrases which owe their oddity to their improper use of the proper names.

Malvern abounds in children and nurses; and they could be brought to few healthier spots for their rambles, and scrambles, and gambols. Many a white-checked town-bred child has changed her pallor for the rosy glow of health ere she has been a week in the pure and invigorating Malvern air. With them, too, says Sir E. B. Lytton, the effects of hydropathy can scarcely be exaggerated. "When I see some tender mother codling, and physicking, and preserving from every breath of air, and swaddling in flannels, her pallid little ones, I long to pounce upon the callow brood, and bear them to the hills of Malvern, and the diamond fountain of St. Anne's. With what rosy faces and robust limbs I promise they shall return. Alas! I promise and preach in vain—the family apothecary is against me, and the progeny are doomed to rhubarb and the rickets." Perhaps it is as a water-cure reward for the water-cure children, that the chief confectioner in Malvern is now vending his "hydropathic gingerbread."

Let us recur for a moment to the great Malvern topic of donkeys, in order to refresh the mind of any young lady visitor who may have





THE CAVE OF FINGAL, STAFFA.—DRAWN BY S. READ.



LANDING AT BOULOGNE.—DRAWN BY G. THOMAS.





THE RIVER SIDE.—DRAWN BY BIRKETT FOSTER.



THE SEA SIDE.—DRAWN BY H. K. BROWN ("PHIZ.")



been "blue" enough to read, but has forgotten, the following classical anecdote of Poppæa, the beautiful woman who was the second wife of the Emperor Nero, and who was brutally kicked to death by her monster husband. The ladies of that day smoothed their skin with pumice-stone, whitened it with chalk and white lead, touched it up with vermilion, and "preserved it" (pickled it, we should think) with cosmetics, washes, thick pastes, and ointments. But all these were not sufficient for the lovely Poppæa, who, "in order to preserve her beauty," was accustomed to bathe in the milk of five hundred asses, who were kept, and daily and duly milked for that purpose. Now, though asses' milk may be beneficial when, in certain cases, it is used as an inward application, we should not be inclined to recommend the Malvern donkey proprietors to reserve their asses' milk for the manufacture of "the POPPEANUM POMATUM—the celebrated Wash for the Complexion, manufactured from the Milk of the Malvern Donkeys;" although, if they like to accept this idea they are welcome to act upon it, and enrich her Majesty's Government by the stamps that this new patent medicine would require. But we are of opinion (which is founded upon many graceful facts) that the best Kalydor for a Malvern beauty is the fresh air and free exercise upon the hills; and her best bath one of pure Malvern water—even "the douche," if she prefers it.

Resisting the allurements of the syren donkey-women, ascend we now with those two young lady pilgrims to St. Anne's Well. The road is steep, but is smooth and in good repair; moreover, just at this spot, by the donkey-station, it is shaded by trees, under whose dappled shadows it is pleasant to linger on a fierce July day. The young ladies carry the wand-like Alpen-stock of the district—the Malvern pole, with its spiked end, whose chief use is not for the road, but for the turf, especially for the descent. For, although our Malvern mountaineer of another sketch is using her pole in a skillful manner, which we might travel "from pole to pole" and not see surpassed, yet the short thymy grass is so slippery that it is by no means improbable but what she may "come to grief" ere long, and measure her length upon the hill side, in a flutter of drapery and feelings.

We now turn up the zigzag road, and come upon the open space in front of St. Anne's Well. Here the German band play at state times daily—the "Water Music" of Handel, it may be; and here is



A MALVERN MOUNTAINEER.

the central point and rendezvous for the Malvern visitors. Of the Well-house the author of the "Three Weeks" says:—"It is the last habitation which the pilgrim passes, staff in hand, in his upward march for the summit, and its little group of mountain-ash and maple are the last trees and shrubs he meets, or I believe the sheer mountain air will allow to grow. The water itself, which dribbles away into a carved stone basin at the rate of about a glass a minute,\* through a kind of penny whistle, placed in the mouth of a pleasant dolphin, is quaffed by crowds in a little house which is half a pedlar's shop, and half a pump-room, attached to a cottage where knives and forks are hired out to tourists, and kidneys surreptitiously grilled between meals for hungry patients under water treatment" (p. 56). From here the ascent of the Worcestershire Beacon is made. It is the highest hill of the range, with an elevation of more than 1400 feet, to reach which the zigzag carriage-drive is about two miles long. Girls frequent the summit, and pester the panting pedestrian to purchase fragments of rock, ore, ginger-beer, and tarts: withdrawing himself from these, he may very profitably and pleasantly survey the beautiful prospect before him.



WATER NYMPHS.

The character of the scenery is widely different on the Herefordshire side to that on the Worcestershire: the latter shows us a champaign country, richly timbered, and full of a peculiar character of its own, but requiring "floating lights" and fleeting cloud-shadows to give it the due pictorial diversity of light and shade; the former displays a similarly rich landscape, but one that is broken, and well tumbled up into mountains and valleys. The chain of distant hills is composed of the Woodbury, Ankerdine, Abberley, Suckley, Clec, Clent, Wrekin, Lickey, Broadway, Bredon, Cotswold, Ledbury Mount, the Black Mountains of Brecknockshire, the Skirving Hills, in Monmouthshire; the hills of Abergavenny; the Mendip Hills, in Somersetshire; and Bardon Hill, in Leicestershire. "It is beyond the power of an antiquary," says Dr. Nash, the historian of the county, "to describe the beautiful prospects from this hill. If a distant view delights, here you may see the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Radnor, Brecknock, Salop, Stafford, Warwick, &c., and the three cathedral towns of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford. If you are pleased with a nearer view, the pear-trees in Worcestershire, when in blossom, furnish such a scene as the world besides cannot equal. On the western side, the apple-trees in Herefordshire, with their purple hue, make an agreeable diversity: add to this the varied ground, the beautiful little hills, and rich woods, which improve the Herefordshire prospect. If to the beauty of this situation we add the salubrity and pureness of the air, we may venture to report that Malvern is as desirable a residence as any in England."

But by far the best word-paintings of Malvern and its environs that have yet appeared will be found in Mr. Lees' lately-published "Pictures of Nature;"† and to this delightfully-written book we refer the reader who is anxious to know more of the natural charms of the Worcestershire Undine, of whose chief features we have here given a slight and imperfect sketch.

\* Our Sketch shows the piece of heather or gorse that is placed within the basin, to prevent the splashing of the water.  
† "Pictures of Nature in the Silurian Region around the Malvern Hills and Vale of Severn; including Incidental Excursions with the Malvern and Worcestershire Naturalists' Clubs; and Notices of the Natural History, Pictorial Scenery, Botany, Geology, Customs, and Superstitions of many interesting localities in Worcestershire and Herefordshire. By Edwin Lees, F.L.S., &c." Lambe, Malvern; Bogue, London.

#### BUXTON BATH CHARITY.

We give a View of the Lodging-house intended to be erected for the accommodation of the patients of the Buxton Bath Charity, from the designs of Mr. Henry Currey, the architect; and, in furtherance of which, we find that a bazaar and fancy fair will be held in the great ball-room at Buxton during the present month. This is one of the most ancient charities of our emphatically charitable country, and would, indeed, seem to be of immemorial antiquity. Dr. Jones, in a work entitled "The Benefit of the Ancient Bath of Buckstone," published in 1572, in advocating the cause of this "treasury of the bath," says, quaintly but strongly, "If any think this magisterial imposing on people's pockets, let them consider their abilities, and the sick poor's necessities, and think whether they do not in idle pastimes throw away in vain twice as much yearly." The lodging-house is much wanted, on account of the crippled and inferior condition of most of the patients, and the distance from the baths at which most of them are compelled to find lodging, to secure better accommodation, and more entire supervision. We cannot more effectually promote a good cause than by



BUXTON BATH CHARITY.

quoting the following statement, which appears in the "Guide to Buxton and the Peak of Derbyshire," by Dr. Robertson, the senior physician to the institution:—

Since the year 1820 the annual report shows that 33,709 patients have been admitted to the use of the baths connected with the charity; and that, of this number, 27,008 were dismissed as having been either cured or much relieved, 6701 having had to be sent away as being only somewhat relieved or no better from the use of the waters. Extending over so many years as from 1820 to 1853, and embracing such large numbers of cases, these records are ample enough to satisfy the most sceptical inquirer. And, as to the nature of the ailments, in regard to which so great a degree of success has been obtained by the skilled use of the Buxton waters, it should be stated that a very large proportion of the cases have been those of rheumatism, and of rheumatism for the relief of which hospital and dispensary appliances and the efforts of the private practitioner have been tried in vain: and, moreover, that the results have been obtained, for the most part, by the use of the Buxton baths and waters for average periods of only from three to four weeks.

#### CHESS.

##### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. M., Dorset.—The score of the Consultation Games now in progress at the St. George's Chess Club is as follows:—

Staunton and Co.	..	..	..	..	..	7
Löwenthal and Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	5
Drawn	..	..	..	..	..	2

E. D. C., TOMARUS.—In the hands of the examiners.  
DEREVON.—The key move to Zugzwang 995 is 1. K to Q 7th.

A SOUTHAMPTON SUBSCRIBER.—If in Problem No. 645 Black play 1. Kt to Q B 7th, White's answer is, 2. Q to K B sq (ch), and then mate with B or Kt, according to Black's move.

ABACUS.—BLACK DIAGRAMS FOR RECORDING CHESS PROBLEMS AND POSITIONS.—These indispensable appendages to the Chess table may be procured either in colour or plain, at a very trifling cost, from Messrs. Ashbee and Danglefield, Lithographers, 22, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

H. W. L.—THE GREAT CHESS MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM IN OCTOBER.—1. Several matches of great interest have already been arranged to come off at this important gathering, and in a few days we shall be enabled to present a list of them, and others, which, in the interval, will be made up. 2. The contest between Manchester and Oxford, which was left undecided at the last assemblage, will be concluded at the Birmingham Meeting.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 648, by Derevon, Rustie, Philip, Miles, Dogberry, M. N. G., Philopades, B. Ghent, N. T., Subscriber, Brussels; P. T. F., John de Rixton, Dundee, Rob Roy, W. T. S., Harry, Miranda, Charles the Bold, M. D., S. P. Q. R., H. F. G., J. M. W., Bombardier, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by John de Rixton, W. S., Derevon, Dickon, Banbury, W. P. W., Mediens, Boston Stump, Old Subscriber, Perseus, Philip, Gregory, H. Cooke, John Ramsay, X. Y. Z., Ernest, Dogberry, are correct. All others are wrong.

##### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 647.

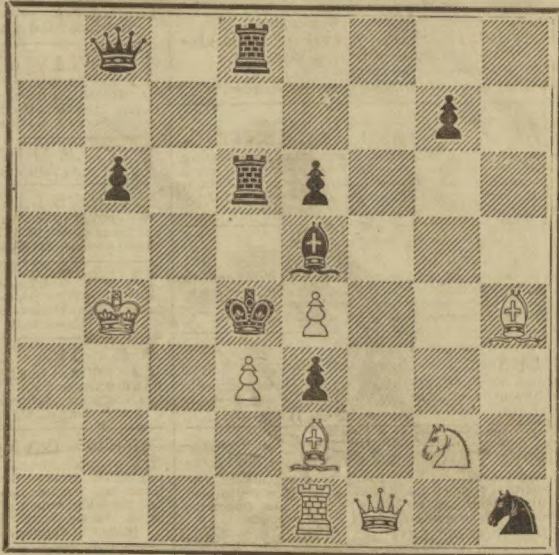
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes Kt P	B to K 5th or (A)
2. Q to K R 2nd (ch)	K takes either Kt
3. Kt mates	

(A) 1. B takes Kt  
(If he play 1. Kt to K 8th, White replies with B takes P (ch), and Kt takes Kt, discovering mate.)  
2. Kt to K Kt 5th  
3. Q or Kt Mates. Anything

##### PROBLEM No. 650.

By Mr. CONRAD BATER, of Vienna.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

#### CONTINUATION OF THE CONSULTATION GAMES AT THE ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

Game between Messrs. STAUNTON and BARNES versus LöWENTHAL and CUNNINGHAM.

WHITE (Messrs. L. & C.)	BLACK (Messrs. S. & B.)	WHITE (Messrs. L. & C.)	BLACK (Messrs. S. & B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	26. Kt to Q B 5th	Kt takes Kt
2. K B to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	27. Q R takes Kt	P to K B 3rd
3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	28. K R to K R 5th	Q to Q 2nd
4. P to Q R 4th	P to K Kt 3rd	29. Q to Q 5th	Q R to Q sq
5. P to Q 4th	K B to K Kt 2nd	30. Q R to Q B 4th	Q to K B 2nd (e)
6. Q B to K 3rd	Q to her Kt 3rd	31. P to K Kt 4th	Q R to Q 2nd
7. K Kt to K 2nd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	32. B to Q Kt 6th	Q to K sq
8. P takes P	Q takes Q Kt P	33. Q R to Q R 4th	K R to K B 2nd
9. Q R to Q Kt sq	B takes Q Kt (ch)	34. Q R to Q R sq	Kt to K 3rd
10. K to B sq	Q to Q 6th	35. P to Q B 4th (f)	Kt to K 3rd
11. Q R to Q Kt 3rd	Q Ks Q R P (a)	36. B to K 3rd	R takes K R P
12. Q R takes B	K Kt to K B 3rd	37. Q R to K R sq	Kt to K B sq
13. P to K B 3rd	Castles	38. P to Q B 5th	R takes R
14. Q to Q 2nd	Q to Q R 4th	39. R takes R (ch)	Kt to K R 2nd
15. K to B 2nd	K Kt to K sq (b)	40. P to K B 4th	P takes P
16. Kt to Q 4th	Q to her B 2nd	41. B to Q 4th	Q to K B 2nd
17. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	P to K 4th	42. Q takes Q	R takes Q
18. Q B to K R 6th	K Kt to K Kt 2d	43. P to K Kt 5th	K to Kt 2nd
19. P to K R 4th (c)	P to Q 3rd (d)	44. P takes P (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
20. P to K R 5th	B to K 3rd	45. R to K 5th	Kt to Kt 4th (g)
21. P takes Q P	Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	46. R to K 8th	R to Q 2nd
22. B to K 3rd	Q to her sq	47. R to K Kt 8th (ch)	K to K 3rd
23. P takes K Kt P	B takes B	48. R to K Kt 7th	Kt takes P (ch)
24. P takes K R P	K to R sq	49. K to B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 4th (ch)
(ch)		50. K to Kt 4th	Kt to K B 2nd
25. Q R takes B	K Kt to K 3rd	51. K takes P	

And White win.

(a) Black have now a Pawn more, and undoubtedly the better position, but the doubled Pawn of White's greatly hampers their pieces on the Queen's side.

(b) A fault. They should at once have freed their men by playing Pawn to Q 4th.

(c) A most embarrassing move for Black—one, indeed, to which we see no satisfactory answer.

(d) This, the result of long deliberation, was perhaps the best resource they had.

(e) Better than the more obvious move of taking the Pawn; for suppose

30. B to Q B 5th Q takes P

(If Q takes Q, White win the exchange. If Q to Q Kt sq, White may play Q to K 6th, and again win a Rook for a Bishop.)

32. B takes K R R takes Q

33. P takes R (We see no move so good.)

34. P takes Kt

(If Black now take the K R, White play P to Q B 7th, and of course win easily. If they take the Q Rook, White check with the Bishop at K Kt 7th, then make a second Queen, and mate in a few moves. Therefore—)

35. P takes Q Q takes B

(f) We have not heretofore felt called upon to compliment Mr. Löwenthal and his various condutors on their play in these Consultation games, the few games scored by them having been in nearly every instance thrown away by the negligence or over-confidence of their adversaries; we have, therefore, the greater pleasure in expressing our approval of the manner in which the whole of this difficult end-game is conducted.

(g) Had they taken the Pawn with the Kt, the reply would have been R to K 6th, &c.

#### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 999.—By J. B., of Bridport.

White: K at Q 8th, Q at K R 2nd, Kts at Q B 5th and Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at Q B 5th, P at Q's 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1000.—By C. M. BAXTER, of Dundee.

White: K at K R sq, Q at Q 6th, Bs at K R 2nd and 3rd, Kt at Q B 6th, Ps at K Kt 6th and Q B 4th.

Black: K at his 3rd, Rs at K B sq and K sq, Kts at K B 4th and Q R sq, Ps at K B 3rd and Q 2nd.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.



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